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GERMANS, CHECKED ON FRENCH FRONT, START TO DIG IN

Battle On Moreuil-Lassigny Line Continues But Enemy Is Stopped

BRITISH TAKE PART

Crown Prince's Aim Was To Bisect Two Allied Armies

REVERSE COSTLY

Most Sanguinary Defeat Of War Inflicted On Assailants

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 1.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Yesterday evening and last night extremely bitter fighting continued northward of Montdidier. The enemy directed his effort particularly between Montdidier and the Peronne-Amiens Road and threw in large forces with the intention of widening his gains west of Hangard-en-Santerre. The Franco-British troops smashed up the attacking waves of infantry, which were enabled to emerge into the open. A brilliant counter-attack, in which the British displayed irresistible dash, enabled us completely to drive back the enemy and recapture this village.

The struggle was equally violent farther south. Grivesnes, which was the objective of unceasingly renewed attacks which led to hand-to-hand fighting, remained in our hands, despite considerable German losses.

No change is reported between Montdidier and Lassigny.

Costliest Reverse Of War

A semi-official communique issued last evening, which deals with the great battle on the Moreuil-Lassigny front up to that point, says:

At certain points yesterday our divisions were successful against forces three times their strength. The immense mass of effectives employed against us proved the importance the enemy attached to breaking our front. It was worthy of note, however, that at several points, notably in the region of Lassigny, the enemy has started entrenching in great haste, not only immediately on his firing-line but also in his second-line. Doubtless the Germans in doing this have only in view the warding off of our counter-offensives.

The heroic French soldiers, with their gallant British comrades, have inflicted upon the Germans the most sanguinary check of the war.

Our line remains firm, passing east of Moreuil, it follows the heights west of the Avre to west of Cantigny, then north of Avencourt and south of Orvillers to Biermont, Roye-sur-Matz and Le Bleneau.

The battle, the violence of which for the present is without equal and which was intended to bisect the Allied armies and give the Germans possession of the railway at Amiens, was a sanguinary defeat for the enemy. The German Crown Prince squandered thousands of lives upon the momentary conquest of three or four villages. The hecatomb will make a tremendous sensation in Germany. On this, the tenth day of the battle, the German offensive was broken against the unflinching defence of our first reserves. The enemy may resume his attempts to break our line at certain points, but victory will be ours.

Germans Are Exhausted

The official communique issued last evening reported:

The Germans, exhausted by yesterday's bloody defeat, confined themselves to violent local attacks at certain points of the front.

The only success he scored north of Moreuil was in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre, where he gained a footing after a desperate struggle.

Between Moreuil and Lassigny we recaptured Ayencourt and Le Monchel yesterday evening, taking 100 prisoners and capturing fourteen machine-guns. Today we notably advanced in the region of Orvillers after heavy fighting.

On the Oise front an assaulting detachment of the enemy, which had crossed the river near Chauny and tried to establish a bridgehead on the left bank, was entirely annihilated or taken prisoners. We took 100 prisoners.

Our long-range guns destroyed a train of artillery belonging to the enemy in the region of Laon.

There is nothing to report elsewhere on the front.

American Troops To Help Allies Stop German Rush

French Government Accepts Pershing's Offer Of Men, Which War Department Confirms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 1.—The French Government has decided to accede to General Pershing's request that the American troops should fight in the present battle.

Washington, April 1.—The Weekly Review issued by the War Department says that Sir Douglas Haig, despite great difficulties, has maintained his basic order of battle while withdrawing to more secure positions.

"So long as the Allied armies are able to maneuver with the consistent unity and flexibility they have shown in recent engagements, so long will victory elude the enemy. However, as the latter has staked his fortunes on the success of his Spring campaign and apparently is determined to force a decision or prove to his own satisfaction that he is unable to do so, we must be prepared, in the event of his failure to secure major results in the present theater, to find he will attempt a further offensive in adjacent areas.

"Our reserves have been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Allies and our divisions will therefore now be used if needed. Meantime our troops are taking their places in other parts of the line."

Reflecting the attitude of the nation with regard to General Pershing's request for active participation in stemming the German offensive, the House of Representatives rose and cheered on Saturday when a Republican Member, whose son is in France, referring to General Pershing's visit to Generalissimo Foch, said:

"Our sole regret is that we have not ten times as many troops over there to help."

MORE ARMED GERMANS ARRIVING AT IRKUTSK

Maximalists Stop Japanese Who Want To Move To Heiho To Escape Them

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, April 2.—Another train from the West with armed Austrian and German prisoners arrived at Irkutsk on the 31st.

Heiho is full of Maximalist spies. Since the 29th March the Maximalists have interdicted the Japanese bringing their household goods from Blagovestchensk to Heiho and have been exceedingly hostile to the Japanese, so that violence is apprehended.

The Japanese at Alexeisk, finding the oppression of the Maximalists unbearable, are going to Heiho.

APPEAL TO WOMAN'S CLUB TO AID WAR RELIEF WORK

Ask Members To Do Share In Increasing Red Cross Activities Here

A strong plea for the members of the American Woman's Club to lend their collective and individual assistance to American Red Cross War relief work was made at the regular meeting held at the Carlton yesterday afternoon.

Only a small percentage of the American women of Shanghai are now engaged in war relief work that is being done here, Mrs. C. F. Remer said in telling the gathering of the great need for increased activity. New York rooms are being established and it devolves upon every American woman in the community to shoulder her share in one or more of the various branches of work that is to be done.

It was hoped to have Mrs. Sherwood Eddy, wife of Dr. Eddy the Y.M.C.A. worker and herself engaged in that work, as a speaker for yesterday's Club program. The boat on which she sailed from Foochow, however, did not arrive in time and a short program and brief business session comprised the afternoon's activities.

It was announced at the meeting that Mrs. Eddy is expected to address a meeting to be held under auspices of the Red Cross in the United States Court building, 12 Whangpoo Road, at 4.30 p.m. today. The meeting is an open one and the Club and its friends are cordially invited to attend. Mrs. Eddy is to speak of her work in the Y.M.C.A. hutments back of the fighting lines in France.

Miss Tuttle of the McTyeire School entertained the members with several amusing and delightfully executed "Uncle Remus" readings. A letter from Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, president, who is now at Battle Creek, Mich., was read stating that she hoped to be in Shanghai participating in the Club work next year.

Names of three new members were read. They are Mrs. Edward Everett, Mrs. J. W. Rodgers and Miss Lyne. It was announced that the biennial convention of American Federated Woman's Club is to be held at Hot Springs, Ark., instead of at Los Angeles, as previously arranged.

For a few moments the meeting took on the joyous enlivening air of the big political convention. It was announced that the Nominating Committee was ready to report on nominees for next year's offices and the desire of the meeting was inquired as to whether the report should be read then or held until next Tuesday, the date announced for the election. Whereupon there was a steamroller movement to have the election proceed. An opposition minority developed which conducted a successful filibuster and the meeting was adjourned with notice that the election will be held as scheduled next Tuesday at 4 p.m. in the library rooms at the Carlton.

The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 62.4 and the minimum 43.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 67.3 and 51.6.

HOLD RED GUARDS FROM FINLAND, IS ULTIMATUM

Germany Notifies Russia Of Measures To Uphold Treaty Conditions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1.—(By wireless.)—The German official communique reports:

Germany has notified Russia that, unless she is able to prevent Red Guards pouring into and overrunning Finland, the German Government will be forced to take measures to secure the conditions provided for in the Treaty of Peace.

Bolsheviki Recapture Odessa

Moscow, March 31.—After a brief artillery bombardment by our naval forces, the Bolshevik bluejackets recaptured Odessa.

75-Mile Gun Resumes Bombarding Of Paris

Shells Fired On Sunday Kill One Person And Inflict Wounds On Another

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 1.—The bombardment of Paris was resumed on Sunday, when one person was killed and one injured.

GEN. FOCH GUARANTEES AMIENS WILL HOLD OUT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 1.—M. Abrame, the Under Secretary for Pensions, yesterday stated that Generals who have returned from the front declared they have never seen so many German corpses within a space of two kilometers. The German soldier fought well but he did not know how to take tactical advantage of his success.

The Allied artillery had been firing on the enemy's rear-lines for twenty-four hours. Allied reinforcements and also supplies of ammunition continued to come up and all the troops were confident and had complete trust in their leaders.

M. Abrame said that Generalissimo Foch had declared that there is nothing to fear with regard to Amiens. Indeed he, Generalissimo Foch, was prepared to guarantee Amiens.

Prince Of Wales Made Cadet Corps Colonel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, has been appointed Cadet Colonel-in-Chief of the Cadet Corps of the United Kingdom.

British Army Reaches 73 Miles Beyond Ana

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports:

We are now 73 miles beyond Ana. We have captured a few more Germans and also two 4-inch guns mounted on river-boats.

Holiday Declared In French Village To Greet 'Sammies'

It is a holiday for the French kiddies; schools do not open on any day the "Sammies" are scheduled to pass through a French village. The children take flowers which they shower on the boys as they pass on their way to the front. The popularity of the American soldiers has spread over all of France, and wherever they may be the boys are greeted with smiles and good wishes. Readers of this newspaper who wish a photographic copy of this picture may obtain it by sending ten cents to the Division of Pictures, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C. Enclose this clipping or mention photograph No. 2132.

BANK OF CHINA NOTES UP ON NORTH'S VICTORIES

Greater Confidence Felt In Peking Over Hunan Results And Tuan Appointment

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, April 2.—The successes of the Northern troops in Hunan and the reappointment of Tuan Chi-jui as Premier has had a favorable effect on Government Bank notes, the value of which has risen about ten points. Bank of China notes today are quoted at 66 per cent and it is expected that they will go over 70 in a few days.

General Chang Tso-lin, the Military Governor of Mukden, has telegraphed agreeing to obey the orders of the Central Government concerning the disposal of his troops which he despatched south and requesting the Government to arrange with Hsu Shu-cheng with regard to sending reinforcements to Hupeh, Kiangsi and elsewhere.

General Wu Kwang-hsin, who arrived yesterday from Shasi, reports that the troops despatched by the Tuchun of Hupeh, General Wang Chan-yuan, have recaptured Huayung and are now marching against Changteh.

Liang Shih-yi Visits Hayashi

Mr. Liang Shih-yi called on the Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, yesterday afternoon, according to a telegram from Peking last night. He announced his intention to be the mediator between the North and the South. He will go to Tientsin at the end of the week and expects to make his home temporarily in that city.

Messrs. Tang Hua-lung and Ling Chang-ming, ministers of the former Tuan Cabinet, arrived at Tokio yesterday afternoon, according to a Tokio telegram. They were met by several hundred prominent Japanese.

Daylight Saving Begun All Over United States

Clocks All Set An Hour Ahead At 2 a.m. Last Sunday

A nationwide adoption of the daylight saving scheme in America is announced in a message given out by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company yesterday. The message states that all clocks in the United States were advanced one hour at 2 a.m. Sunday, March 31.

KREMLA IS IN AGAIN

Henrich Kremla, the Austrian acquitted of a manslaughter charge in connection with the raid on the Austrian Consulate some months ago, paid another visit to the Mixed Court yesterday, charged with assaulting a fellow-countryman in his home at 772 Broadway. Kremla plead provocation in that the other Austrian had misbehaved toward his wife. A fine of $5 was imposed by Assessor Krisel and Magistrate Tsang. It was the third time Kremla has been in the Mixed Court, the last occasion being when he was given a month's imprisonment for disorderly conduct a short time ago.

BRITISH SHIP TORPEDOED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

A submarine torpedoed and sank the armed boarding steamer Tithomus on March 28. An officer and three men were lost.

$20,000 Offered Bandits For Release Of Mr. Kyle

Life Of American Engineer Captured By Robbers Considered In Danger

China Press Correspondence

Kaifengfu, Honan, March 30.—News has just reached Kaifeng that the brigands who captured the two Americans three weeks ago west of Yen Cheng have had a battle with fifteen hundred soldiers who surrounded them secretly. This battle was fought on March 25. Ten soldiers and two bandits were killed in the fight which lasted a day and night, Mr. Purcell and the American born Chinese, Wu, got away from the robbers, but Kyle is still in their clutches. A letter from the latter since the fight says he is well, but he urges that no more attacks be made as it may endanger his life. Grave fears are expressed by those who ought to know, as to whether he can be saved.

A telegram from Ye Hsien, about seventy li west of Yen Cheng, is momentarily expected stating that Purcell has arrived at that place. He may be able to give more valuable information. It is known that the robbers move camp every night, making the prisoners walk many miles. After the battle they disappeared toward Nanyangfu, in the extreme southwestern part of Honan Province. This is a hilly country and it makes a good hiding place for brigands. It is known that this band holds several rich Chinese and heads of cities and villages and has had them for over a year. They demand fabulous ransoms.

Only one proposition has been received from them as to the ransom of Kyle and Purcell. It was to the effect that they should be given appointments in the Chinese army with high official ranks for the leaders. The government was about to accept this as a means of ransom when the band changed their minds and withdrew the offer. Although by means of couriers there is constant communication with the captives and the leaders of the band, no direct proposition can so far be gotten from the outlaws.

Everything is being done that can be, so the authorities say—both Chinese and foreign. For two weeks Dr. Tenney, secretary of the American Legation of Peking, has been in Kaifeng doing all he can. Dr. Gatrell has also been here a few days. Now Mr. Hitchcock, manager of the Siems Carey Co., has just arrived in a special car to camp on the job. He has authorised your correspondent to say that he has offered a ransom of $20,000 for the freedom of Kyle.

Kyle and Purcell, of the Siems Carey Co., were captured with $13,000 in silver on March 4. A party of twenty soldiers with them was attacked by the robber band of seventy or more and easily routed. The robbers got the money and the Americans as well.

Report comes that robbers are busy in many other parts of Honan. In the north part of the province near Chang Te, eleven school boys were kidnapped and held for ransom. These were soon released, however, as leading officials took a hand in the matter and were able to find the boys. They were on their way to a mission school. Now we hear that in the same district two Chinese Christians have been captured and are being held.

What is to be expected if this keeps up? Surely it is time China should patch up her internal strife and prepare to meet a common enemy within as well as without.

RUMANIA GIVEN 60 DAYS TO QUIT BESSARABIA

Treaty Permits Railway Guard Of 10,000 But No Move On Soviets

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Moscow, April 1.—It is officially stated that the treaty concluded between Russia and Rumania with regard to Bessarabia provides that the Rumanian troops, except 10,000 guarding the railways, will evacuate Bessarabia within two months and Rumania will neither take nor assist in any offensives against the Soviets.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 31.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states:

Following the rapid rise to 46d. per ounce, China exchange weakened and with less competition from that country, the price fell to 45⅝d. In view of the Easter Holidays, the actual strength of the market is difficult to gauge but, pending any further news regarding the scheme of the American Government for easing the position, the present level seems likely to be maintained.

ALLIED PRISONERS BURNED IN DUNGEON

German Soldier Bayonets Them When They Struggle To Escape

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1.—The Government has issued statements, received through the Dutch Legation in Berlin, of eight Spanish and two prisoners-of-war at the Seaman's Prison Camp at Brandenburg, which confirm the recently published story of the awful death of six Russians, one French and one English seamen in that camp.

The victims were shut up in a dungeon for alleged insubordination. A fire broke out but the sentry outside paid no heed to the prisoners' shouts to be let out. When the smoke was choking the inmates, the Englishman broke a small window, with the idea of freeing himself and his comrades, and leant out, whereupon the sentry bayoneted him in the chest. A revolting struggle followed. The other prisoners, attempting to escape, were repeatedly bayonetted until they fell back into the flames and were incinerated.

FIRST ONSLAUGHT DEFEATED, LONDON EXPECTS NEW ONE

Last Two Days' Fighting Most Encouraging Since Battle Began

POSITION SECURE

Front North Of Somme Stabilised And Now Considered Safe

SOUTH WING SOLID

French Reserves Pouring In And Significant Successes Obtained

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1, 8.20 a.m.—The latest British and French communiques are regarded as the most heartening since the beginning of the offensive. The firm continuance of the strong Allied resistance and the success of their counter-attacks is regarded as a hopeful feature, although there is no disposition to overlook the crucial fact that vast new assaults are to be expected. Unabated confidence however is reposed in the High Command under Generalissimo Foch, whose appointment is unanimously greeted in warm terms.

Examining the battle situation, the papers point out that north of the Somme the position has been stabilised, thanks to the redoubtable achievements of the 1st Army, under General Sir Henry Horne, and the 3rd Army, under General Sir Julian Byng, and no anxiety is felt respecting that part of the battlefront.

South of the Somme the French reserves are pouring in and having a marked effect in the upsetting of the German plans. The latest French successes at Moreuil and Piemont are significant, as being on the opposite flanks of the insecure German salient, whose apex is at Montdidier, where the Allied position may be restored at any moment.

Allied Artillery Superior

Military writers point out that the heavy artillery of the Allies is still superior to the enemy's. Furthermore the German claims to the number of prisoners and guns captured are greatly exaggerated. For instance, the former include all male French civilians in the abandoned area.

This evening the War Office issues the following communique:

The situation north of the Somme is unchanged.

There has been hard fighting south of the Somme in the neighborhood of Moreuil. The British cavalry, in a brilliant counter-attack, retook the wood between Moreuil and Hangard.

The French beat off an attack south of Moreuil.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this afternoon:

The day has been comparatively quiet.

We repulsed small local attacks this morning in the neighborhood of Albert. The majority of the attackers were killed or wounded.

Local fighting occurred at Moreuil and Hangard, where we gained ground by successful counter-attacks.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported at noon:

We completely repulsed two attacks westward of Albert yesterday evening.

The enemy persists in his attempts to advance along the Valleys of the Luce and the Avre, but has made little progress. There were attacks and counter-attacks all day long in this sector with varying success. The fighting is expected to continue.

The total number of machine-guns captured in the neighborhood of Serre was 109.

A Belgian official communique reports:—

A German attack delivered after a violent bombardment east of Nieuport last night was completely broken.

Quiet North Of Somme

The War Office issued the following communique last evening:

The day has been quiet north of the Somme.

Immediately south of the Scarpe our line has been advanced eastward of Feuchy.

It is confirmed that the enemy's losses in the fruitless attacks he delivered yesterday were heavy.

Our successful counter-attack south of the Somme on Saturday regained Demuin.

Canadians cavalry and British infantry, in conjunction with French troops, carried out a brilliant opera-

tion on Saturday, recapturing Moreuil and the Wood northward.

A heavy German attack developed this afternoon in the angle between the River Luce and the River Avre. Fighting continues.

The Germans are attacking southward of Moreuil in the direction of Mailly-Raineval.

The French this morning had progressed on the front from south of Montdidier to Lassigny, retaking several villages, which were lost on Saturday.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

The enemy did not renew his attack northward of the Somme on Sunday but there was heavy hostile shelling on different parts of this front. Local fighting secured us a few prisoners and machine-guns.

An hostile attack developed in considerable force at mid-day southward of the Peronne-Amiens Road. Fighting continues in and between the Valleys of the Luce and the Avre for the possession of tactical features, woods and villages.

Aviation.—The weather completely broke at midday on Saturday, but, despite driving rain, our pilots continued to participate in the battle south of the Somme, bombing and machine-gunning the enemy until a late hour.

There was heavy fighting in the air between the low-flying machines. We brought down twelve German machines and drove down three others, while our anti-aircraft fire shot down two. Five of our machines are missing.

German Reports Moderate

A German official communique reports:

There have been local successful battles between the Luce and the Avre.

French counter-attacks west and southwest of Montdidier failed with heavy losses.

The German official communique which deals with the operations on Saturday states:

We repulsed English counter-attacks in the region of the Upper Ancre. We stormed Aubercourt, Hangard and Demuin, in the Valley of the Luce, throwing the enemy back on Moreuil, despite very violent counter-attacks.

We attacked newly brought up French troops between Moreuil and Noyon.

We repulsed the enemy northward of Montdidier and stormed the heights on the west bank of the Avre. Oft-repeated French counter-attacks westward of Montdidier against Mesnil-St. George's failed. We stormed Fontaine-sous-Montdidier and threw the enemy out of his freshly constructed trenches beyond Assainvillers, Rollot, Hainvillers, Thiescourt and Ville. Strong French counter-attacks collapsed. We stormed Renaud Fort, which dominates the Oise southeast of Noyon.

The enemy's losses were heavy everywhere.

Mrs. Eddy To Speak At Red Cross Meeting

Woman War Worker Expected At Gathering This Afternoon

Mrs. G. Sherwood Eddy, who spent six months at work in the Y.M.C.A. hutments back of the battle lines in France, is expected to relate some of her experiences at an American Red Cross meeting to be held in the United States Court building, 12 Whangpoo Road, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Eddy's talk is dependent on her arrival here in time for the meeting. She is en route to Shanghai from Foochow and her ship is scheduled to arrive early today.

At the Carlton Cafe this evening a dinner to Dr. Eddy will be given by the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of China. A group of prominent Chinese and foreign business men have been invited. Dr. Eddy is one of the senior secretaries of the International Committee of the Young men's Christian Associations and recently represented this body in Europe. He will speak on the war, with special reference to work being done by the Association. He gave several interesting talks on the war while here some weeks ago.

Progress Of Battle Told By Reuter's Correspondent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1, 5.20 p.m.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring today, reports:

Between the Somme and the Ancre there was comparative quiet yesterday and last night.

Southwards there was much desultory, often fierce, open fighting. We found the enemy at Bouzincourt massed in great strength and supported with machine-gun fire coming from Albert.

Our counter-attacks north of the River Luce re-established our line between Aubercourt and Marcelcave, although we did not quite reach Aubercourt, which, with Deumin, the enemy still holds in force.

On the extreme south our line was pressed back on the 30th, since then our new position has apparently been maintained.

Masses of the enemy yesterday afternoon advanced from the direction of Vrely and Bouchoir and although our artillery concentrated upon them, they penetrated the wood northeast of Moreuil.

A few hours later big enemy formations, west of Albert, launched determined assaults but were repeatedly beaten back with heavy losses.

Our armored cars have done magnificent work in the recent fighting, their machine-gun fire adding heavily to the enormous casualty list, which has not yet been presented to the German people.

The more one hears regarding the onslaught against Arras the more one admires the great resistance of the British. The storm-troops all carried six days' iron rations and an extra pair of boots and they evidently meant to stay.

Lull Over Week-end

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wired last evening:

The week-end has closed with a spell of comparative rest, although the Germans have frequently attacked at various points between Arras and the Amiens-St. Quentin Road in fruitless efforts to advance, thus enabling our dispositions of troops to proceed smoothly.

The weather remains very unsettled after the rains, which have made the country-side heavy.

The enemy launched weighty attacks yesterday morning at Aubercourt and Demuin, respectively north and south of the River Luce. Under the pressure of numbers we fell back a little.

The previous evening the enemy had secured a large Wood northeast of Moreuil but at dawn yesterday our cavalry were thrown into the wood before the Germans had consolidated the position and drove back the enemy into the open, inflicting severe casualties upon them.

The work of our cavalry in this open fighting has been beyond praise and they are splendidly justifying the existence of this arm.

Losses Are Recovered

Between Warfusee and the Marcelcave sector, where the conflict is incessant, the enemy carried out an intense bombardment yesterday afternoon, after which a considerable force of infantry temporarily gained some ground, but by ten o'clock the line had been wholly restored here. A few hours later dense waves of enemy infantry again attempted to advance between Warfusee and the Somme, but were held up and forced to retire, leaving the ground strewn with the men killed and wounded by our withering rifle and machine-gun fire.

After midday the Germans, in considerable strength, attacked between the Somme and the Ancre, covered by many low-flying aeroplanes, which promptly attracted our own machines to the spot. This attempt was completely repulsed.

This morning the Germans again attacked in a determined manner near Arras but were repulsed after fierce fighting with some of our most famous troops. Receiving reinforcements, the enemy again attacked and was again repulsed.

Near La Syne Farm at two o'clock today we assaulted the enemy positions and after a short but obstinate struggle, returned to our own lines with over 200 prisoners and forty machine-guns. Over fifty dead were counted on one spot alone.

On our right flank the French are being very heavily engaged.

Fresh Blow Is Expected

There is little likelihood that we shall be left in doubt where and when the next big attempt to break through will occur. Against ourselves the Germans have probably already thrown in 90 divisions and many fresh troops are now in their line. As time is operating against the enemy, the Germans may be expected to strike as soon as possible.

The first tremendous clash having failed in its purpose and north of the Somme, the enemy is now confronted with the alternative of making another effort on this front or extending the battle further.

The ground in which the enemy has thus far met with any appreciable success is restricted by the marshes and swamps of the Avre and Somme Valleys. Perhaps the enemy's hopes of advancing further depend upon the impression he can make upon the resistance of the Allies north and south.

With each successive blow, the enemy's power becomes weakened out of all proportion to our capacity for continued resistance, but perhaps it is chiefly on mere weight of numbers that the enemy is staking this desperate gamble.

One of the most encouraging symptoms is the extent to which our troops are now assuming the initiative. In addition to the successful affair at La Syne Farm, which lies midway between Hebuterne and Auchnovillers, we attacked at three o'clock this morning near Feuchy Copse, east of Arras, and drove back the enemy a depth of 200 yards on a front 1,500, and near Bouzincourt, north of Albert, we attacked a strong advance post, improving our position here.

Yesterday evening a very heavy concentration of the enemy was spotted in the center of the battle-front north of the Somme, evidently preparing to attack. Our artillery and machine-guns concentrated such a furious bombardment that the enemy's masses disappeared.

I continue to hear the same story of appalling slaughter on all hands. In yesterday's fighting between Morlancourt and the Somme it is estimated that the enemy losses totalled 3,000.

19 Divisions Against Arras

Mr. Philip Gibbs wires: It is now known that the German attempt to take Arras included a simultaneous effort to capture Vimy Ridge.

The severity of their defeat may be judged from the fact that they employed 19 divisions, backed by a bombardment equalling in intensity the one on the opening day of their offensive. London troops swept the advancing waves of infantry to pieces until the massacre must have sickened the German Command and led to a suspension of the operations in order to collect the wounded.

Between Avre And Oise

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring yesterday said:

Yesterday the battle between the Oise and the Avre redoubled in intensity. The Germans, following their habitual tactics of alternate blows, have transferred the weight of their attack from the Somme sector, which has been the scene of the heaviest fighting since Thursday, to the line of the Avre, where a furious battle is now raging. As the result of the day's fighting, which involved apparently even heavier losses than the enemy have yet suffered in any of the battles since the beginning of their offensive, the Germans fought their way down to the bank of the Avre at Moreuil. The enemy is still held on the east bank of the Avre and, except that he has enlarged his position along the course of the stream, he has nothing to show for his losses.

The French machine-guns did terrible execution in today's fighting and the veterans are amazed at the numbers of the enemy dead lying before their positions.

The gallantry of the French troops was officially recognised for the first time tonight. A certain corps, consisting of dismounted cavalry and infantry divisions, were the first French troops to be thrown into the battle and it was they who, on the following days, manfully barred the Valley of the Oise against the passage of the Germans. They refused to be relieved when relief was offered after a week of uninterrupted battle.

On Friday night the weather broke and it rained continuously yesterday. The enemy's roads must be rutted deep and transformed into quagmires.

The Germans are now bringing up their heavy artillery, which has not yet participated in the fighting, and the breaking of the weather must delay its appearance on the battle-field.

An extraordinary feature of the battle is that it has so far been fought on the German side almost entirely by infantry. So far the Germans have only been able to use field guns and light field howitzers. They have not kept their heavy guns inactive from choice but because the retreating British forces methodically blew up the roads and bridges. During the past few days the enemy has used his light mortars but little, probably due to the inability of the munition convoys to keep pace with the demand by the gunners owing to the overcrowding of the roads.

Up to the present the quick advance made by the enemy has been due to his employment of masses of infantry and infantry arms, but the costliness of thus fighting without bringing up his artillery is far too great for him to do so long.

The enemy advance has slackened during the last few days and gains have only been made upon narrow forces.

In the meantime our artillery and reinforcements are arriving, and the opinion is growing that General von Ludendorff's plan of a swift and bloody passage through the junction of the British and French armies will degenerate into a long battle on fronts.

News Brevities

Funeral services for Mr. Alexander S. Anton, who passed away at the General Hospital Monday, took place yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. The Rev. Charles E. Darwent officiated. The pallbearers were Messrs. D. C. Dick, J. W. Barber, V. Blockhuys, G. Finch, J. Malcolm and B. C. Lambert. The floral tributes were many and beautiful, including those from members of the Tuesday and Thursday Bowling Club, the St. Andrew's Society, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bateman, C. Muller, George A. Johnson, G. F. Finch, W. G. Worcester, G. B. Adamson and Gordon Morris, "Olga," "Child" and "Mother and Sister."

* * *

Bruno Hotschair Czech, an Austrian, was yesterday ordered in the Mixed Court by American Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Kwan to be handed over to the Chinese authorities for internment. He was charged for residing in the International Settlement without a license.

* * *

Four Chinese were charged yesterday at the Mixed Court for fraudulently consuming municipal electrity. They were released on $200 security each.

* * *

The public is advised by the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. that telegrams in transit through the United States to Central and South American countries must be fully addressed. Telegrams with code or abbreviated addressed will be stopped by the American censorship.

* * *

The Union Church Literary and Social Guild announces a business meeting, to be held in the Church lecture hall this evening.

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King George In Rapid Trip Cheers Men In Battle Line

Sees Troops Who Met First Shock Of Offensive And Sends Congratulations To Haig

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 31.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires:

The King spent a crowded fifty hours in France and moved freely among the troops who resisted the first onslaughts of the enemy.

No official program had been arranged, the King desiring a quiet and informal visit in order not to interfere with the great flow of the military movement.

I accompanied the whole tour. His Majesty congratulated the hale and cheered up the wounded. The Royal mission throughout was admirably fulfilled.

The King had a rough sea passage. He commenced his tour at a small town in Northern France, where various Staff officers and Corps commanders were presented to him.

Through the journey His Majesty moved among divisions on their way to and from the front and chatted animately about their adventures.

When he visted Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the King was received by guards of honor composed of the 17th Lancers and Headquarters troops.

Visits Air Service

He proceeded from there to the Headquarters of the Royal Air Service, where the King heard at first hand of their wonderful feats and inspected their machines and workshops.

Proceeding in a motor-car, the King chanced upon a Scottish Regiment resting by the wayside. He chatted with the officers and evinced great interest in a veteran pipe-major with 35 years' service to his credit.

His Majesty next visited and inspected a Labor Battalion and chatted with the officers.

Leaving there he unexpectedly met a Machine-gun Company. A non-commissioned officer was called out and presented to His Majesty who had heard of his daring deeds. This non-commissioned officer had maintained a position from which he could enfilade 1,500 yards of trench packed with the enemy until the Germans were behind him, when he swung round with his machine-gun, ploughed a way through, took up a fresh position and continued fighting until the rest of the team had been killed or wounded and all the ammunition was spent.

Later, meeting a certain regiment on his departure, His Majesty cried out, "Are we down-hearted?" The reply was an enthusiastic uproar.

Many pathetic and humorous incidents occurred among the wounded men. One wounded Colonial, who was lying waiting in a Red Cross train, leaned forward when the King opened the carriage door. The Colonial looked critically at the King and then painfully extended a hand and said, "I have often heard of you. Put it right there," which His Majesty immediately did.

At another stage the King remarked to his Aide-de-camp, "This brings home the meaning of the offensive indeed."

At a vast casualty clearing station the King walked among lines of stretchers bearing hundreds of figures and ordered the medical officer to carry on, saying, "Let there be no pause on my account."

Congratulates American Flyers

At a certain aerodrome His Majesty inspected the American section and congratulated it upon its smart appearance. He announced amidst applause, that he had bestowed the Victoria Cross on Captain McCudden.

On Saturday the King talked to motor-bus drivers, some of whom helped to frustrate the attempt made by the enemy to recapture Vimy Ridge with seven picked divisions, including Prussian Guards.

He visited a battalion which was resting and heard the valorous tale of how they held up a tremendous onslaught for three hours until the German commander sent back a message which fell into our hands, that he was unable to make headway owing to their resistance.

To all he met throughout his tour the King had words of sincere admiration and encouragement and gave the men the latest news. Resting men told the King that their greatest need was sleep.

Finally the King inspected a company of the Royal Engineers which did work during the opening days of the offensive.

His Majesty's visit will long leave bright and pleasing memories in the minds of numbers of war-jaded soldiers.

King Comments On Trip

The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

His Majesty the King has written to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:

"My short visit to the battle-front has given me an exceptional opportunity for obtaining personal testimony of the indomitable courage and unflinching tenacity with which my splendid troops have withstood the supreme effort made by the greater part of the enemy's fighting power.

"The whole Empire will join with me in expressing gratitude to the army for its skilful and unswerving manner in dealing with the formidable attack. Though obliged to give ground against sheer weight of numbers, no army could be in better heart, braver or more confident.

"I am proud of the British race and that unconquerable spirit which will please God, bring us through the present trials. Those at home must ensure that your man-power is adequately maintained and our workers will nobly continue to meet your demands."

NORTHERN PARTY UNITED AT LEAST FOR THE TIME

Can Dominate South Militarily But Is Willing To Make Concessions

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, March 30.—The struggle between north and south in its present stage consists, according to the view of one in close touch with affairs in Peking, of four problems. First there is the purely military problem; then there is the political problem; third comes the legal or constitutional problem; and last comes the personal problem.

The military problem is simply the question who can win in the end, from the purely military point of view, the north or the south. It is generally assumed here that militarily the north can pretty well do what it likes with the south, if only the north will make up its mind what it likes. So long as General Wang Shih-chen, with his vacillating policy, was Prime Minister, the north did not know what it wanted. Now that General Tuan Chi-jui has assumed office it is taken for granted that the north will seize every military advantage it can. This being so, it is argued, the cause of the south is a lost cause, as the recent event at Yochow and Changsha amply demonstrate, to all who care to be convinced.

Northern Party United

The political problem is one of party politics, and has two main issues. The first, which seems to have been settled, is the question whether the northern party, the military party, is to work in unity or at cross purposes. It seems at last to have been decided that the fortunes of the party will be safer if there is union and strength rather than disunion and weakness. The at least temporary co-operation between the President and the Prime Minister is taken as an outward and visible symbol of an inward and real compact, based not upon common constructive aims but upon a common desire to keep others out of the seats of office.

The second issue is the purely political one between the north and the south, the question of determining the balance of power between the two. The relations of Szechuen and Yunnan to each other and to Canton and Peking, the relations between Kiangsi and Hunan on the one hand and Peking or Canton on the other, and like problems, concretised by arrangements for partitioning the various civil and military offices amongst the various claimants, northern and southern, with the subsequent effective exercise of influence in the elections, constitute the political problem.

The legal or constitutional problem has only an indirect connection with either of the foregoing. Of course, the military party holds that if it can dominate the south militarily it can impose its own constitutional dogmas upon the south also; but it has evidently been advised that whilst it is good to have a giant's strength it is bad to use it like a giant, and there is, what there has never been before, a disposition to concede quite a good deal to the southern constitutionalists.

Concession To South

There is a strong movement amongst the military party at present in favor of accepting an election on the old basis, that is, on the franchise law passed in 1912. According to that law the period for the House of Representatives expired in the spring of 1916, and that for the Senate should close in the spring of next year—for the remaining one-third of the membership, that is to say. The military party is willing, it is said, to throw over the National Council and all its works, if the south will abandon its desire for the re-assembly of the old Parliament, and the military party, believing it now holds the whip hand, thinks it is very generous in offering this concession to the south. It should be understood, however, that it is willing to make this concession because it believes that it has the solution of the aforesaid political problem, which to no small extent depends on the solution of the military problem, entirely at its own disposal.

Finally comes the personal problem. This consists of two phases, the rivalry between the President and the Prime Minister, and the place-hunting of both north and south. The President says there is no rivalry between himself and the Prime Minister, for they understand each other too well; the President has said this a hundred times, but it does not become any truer thereby. The Prime Minister says there is no rivalry between himself and the President, because he himself has no desire to be President, and he learns with unmitigated surprise that an election for President is about due; but nobody would be more surprised than himself if he were taken at his word.

As to the place-hunting, it may be said, that is politics the world over. In this case it would have largely resolved itself into the problem what appointments Tsen Chun-hsuan, Tong Shao-yi, Li Shun, Lu Yung-ting and possibly Dr. Wu Ting-fang were to get, had not Liang Shih-yi, Chow Tze-chi and others just been pardoned in time to fill any suddenly-arising vacancies. That is how the north hopes to solve this personal problem.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Manila direct:—
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ....Apr. 6

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. S'dzuoka M. Apr. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru....Apr. 6

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru Apr. 9
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Apr. 12
Per C.M. s.s. China.....Apr. 13

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From U.S. Canada and Europe.
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.... Apr. 6
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru Apr. 11

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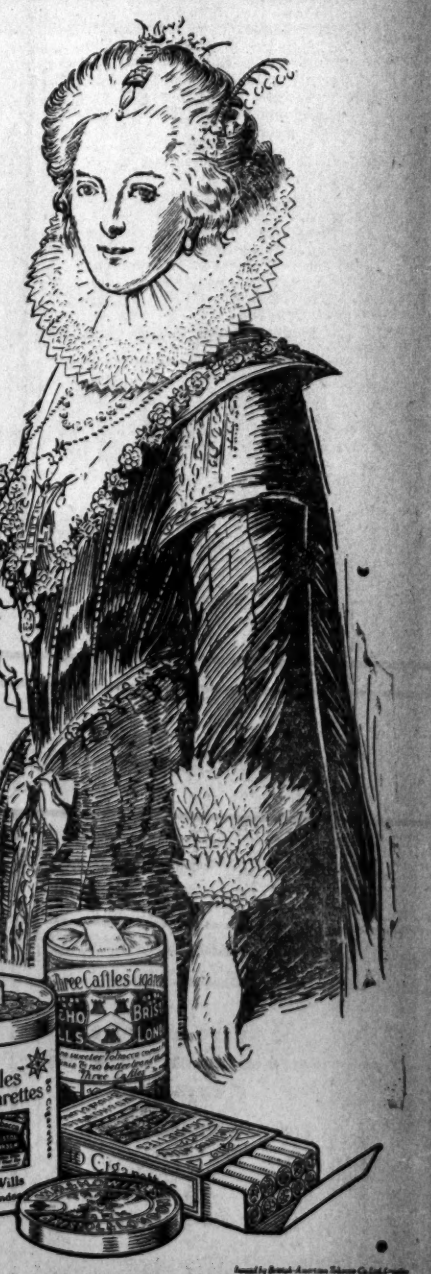

THE DUCHESS OF RICHMOND

The Illustrious & most noble Princesse, the Lady Frances, Duchess of Richmond and Lenox to whom Captain John Smith wrote his "Epistle Dedicatorie" in the "Generall Historie of Virginia". This lady appears to have exercised an inspiriting influenee over the Captain both in respect of his adventures and the penning of his "poore ragged lines which have no helpe but the shrine of your glorious name." » » » The knowledge of appreciation will ever spur men on towards difficult undertakings and if there be one inspiration enjoyed by all those concerned in the production of the "Three Castles" Cigarettes it is the appreciation of the distinguished gentlemen who smoke them. » »

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W.M. Thackeray. *"The Virginians"*

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Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd. Meeting

The eighth annual meeting of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd. was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the general managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road. Mr. W. S. Davidson presided, supported by Messrs. H. H. Girardet, W. S Jackson, C. W. Wrightson and E. I. Ezra, directors, and Mr. A. J. Welch, secretary. Shares to the number of 57,717 were represented.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:

"The report and accounts have no doubt been carefully studied by you and I will, therefore, with your permission, take them as read.

"The auditors' report is as follows:

"We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The final dividends declared by N. V. Limburg Landen and Djarangan Estates, Limited, have been taken from a telegram received on March 16, 1918, by the general managers. Subject to the foregoing, the above balance sheet is in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books.

"Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
Auditors.

"The report has been compiled in the usual form, and it has again been the endeavor of your directors to make it as comprehensive as possible, but before dealing with it I think it would be as well to give you some particulars of the flood which occurred early in the year.

"On the evening of April 6 last, as a result of a cloud burst in the mountains where the river which supplies Limburg Estate has its origin, the Estate was visited by a flood which caused a good deal of damage. Four dams, built by the Government 60 to 80 years ago for conserving water for irrigation, were swept away one after another, thus releasing a tremendous quantity of water which reached our lake, carrying with it huge tree trunks, clumps of bamboo roots, waterplants and even small islands with the trees and grass still growing on them, which completely clogged the floodgates, causing the water to rise until it topped the dam in places to a height of five feet, thus flooding out the factory, the drying floors and the lower ground on which the Turbine stands.

"There was no time to stop the turbine, but before the water reached it, the dynamo had been inundated and the lights went out. Nothing very much could be done until the water receded. Fortunately, the dam and other works withstood the enormous pressure of the flood. Had they failed there seems little doubt that our factory and power plant would have been swept away.

"The turbine and penstock were buried under four or five feet of mud, but by great good fortune neither these nor the factory machinery were damaged and the produce lost was almost insignificant.

"To repair the damage caused by the flood, has cost over F.8,000 but as the Government dams are not to be rebuilt, it was necessary to provide heavier (stronger) dams and larger floodgates, to deal with the larger flow of water which may be expected, and these cost over F.25,000.

"With reference to this expenditure the Manager reports as follows:—"These precautionary works leave nothing undone to make the factory and turbine installation safe if there is another flood. Thanks to these works we can safely await anything that can happen, and this makes the expenditure incurred well worth the money."

"I will now deal with the areas and harvests.

"The areas of the two Estates and the planted areas remain the same as at the end of 1916, but some changes took place in the gardens.

"On Djarangan Estate the coffee trees have been entirely removed from the original gardens and 80,000 coffee trees have been thinned out of the Hevea rows on Loengoer Redjo division, thus leaving 300,000 coffee trees on this Estate, all of which are on Loengoer Redjo.

"The only other change on Djarangan Estate was the removal of 1,473 Hevea trees, leaving 258,700, of which 197,400 were in tapping at the end of the year.

"On Limburg Estate the coffee trees on which there was no fruit and those which were interfering with the Hevea trees were removed, but I have not the exact number to give you.

"Of Hevea, 24,583 trees were thinned out, leaving at the end of the year 374,251 trees, of which 303,000 were in tapping.

"Taking the two Estates together, we thus start the current year 500,000 trees in tapping.

"Thanks to the favorable weather, the care given to the cultures and the good garden work done, both Estates have been kept free from serious disease and are in every way in a very satisfactory condition.

"The report gives you full particulars about the harvests, all of which may be regarded as satisfactory, I think.

"The rubber output was nearly 90,000 lbs. in excess of the estimate and would have been more had it not been for the heavy morning rains, which it is estimated, caused a loss of 60,000 lbs. on Limburg Estate alone.

"Cost of production shows a gratifying reduction on both Estates and the cost on Djarangan is now almost as low as that of Limburg, while the rates of yield per acre show satisfactory increases.

"Unfortunately, prices were not so good as during the previous year, and what is more regretable, they have dropped still further since the end of the year.

"For the current year production is estimated at 1,100,000 lbs. for Limburg and 650,000 lbs. for Djarangan Estate, but if reasonable weather prevails and sufficient labor is available these figures should be exceeded.

"No forward sales have been made.

"As regards coffee, the harvest exceeded the estimate by 1,815 piculs and cost of production was about one guilder per picul less than that of the previous year, but the average price realised was nearly F19. per picul less than was obtained for the 1916 crop. The F26. per picul which our crop realised was considerably above the prices ruling at the time the harvest was marketed, and we are indebted to the foresight of the company's agents in Java in having sold forward a considerable portion of the crop at much higher rates.

"For the current year the crop is estimated at 8,500 piculs of which 1,500 piculs have been sold forward at an average price of F22. per picul, following the established practice which has served us so well in the past of selling forward a portion of the estimated crop, in advance.

It was most unfortunate that the hemp harvest fell short of the estimate, as prices were exceptionally good and we should have produced 11,000 piculs had it not been necessary to stop production at the end of August. As you are no doubt aware, the hemp gardens are on Limburg Estate and the motive power for the factory on that estate is a 250 H. P. Pelton Water Wheel. The water wheel is necessarily some distance from the factory and the power is transmitted by means of heavy cables. As long ago as November, 1916, spare cables were ordered from both England and America, but owing to restriction put upon the export of such materials it has been found impossible to obtain delivery of same, with the result that the manager considered it imperative to stop the production of hemp, which requires a lot of power, in order to prolong the life of the cables now in use, by reducing the strain put upon them, so as to be able to continue to work up the low grades of rubber.

"You will also doubtless remember that the manager foresaw the necessity of a reserve motive power and made provision for it in his estimates for 1916, as I informed you in my speech at the meeting two years ago, and I told you last year that a steam power plant had been ordered from England in May, 1916. But neither this power plant nor the hemp packing press, about which I also informed you last year, have yet been shipped. When it was definitely ascertained that new cables could not be obtained from America hemp production was stopped, but as this meant the loss of nearly £100 per day, the manager and agents immediately set to work to find some sort of motive power that would enable them to resume production and were fortunate in locating and securing a 75 H. P. Diesel engine. The machines which prepare the hemp require a great deal of power and the engine which was put into commission at the end of January is not powerful enough to meet requirements as satisfactorily as did the turbine and, consequently, great care has to be exercised; but as I have already indicated, something had to be done and we may congratulate ourselves on being able to deal with the hemp at all.

"Providing no further difficulties arise, the manager hopes to produce 4,000 piculs of hemp this year, and as you are probably aware prices have advanced considerably, the last sale having been made at about £5 per picul net.

"While on this subject of power, I may as well continue and tell you the position as regards the manufacture of the other products.

"The production of hemp, it is hoped, has been provided for by the acquisition of the 75 H.P. Diesel engine to which I have just referred, and the coffee and cocoa can be worked off by the power generated by an old turbine of 18 H.P., so that there remains only the rubber.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the strain on the cables was reduced by stopping hemp production, the cables will not last forever and in view of the constantly increasing production it will be necesary soon to provide a reserve power to operate the rubber machines. This matter is now receiving the attention of your directors and those in charge of the company's affairs in Java, and I can only express the hope that our efforts to obtain further power may be successful.

"I have felt that it was necessary to explain at some length why the hemp output fell short of the estimate and by so doing I think I have also made clear to you the question generally as regards power.

"The cocoa harvest was only three fifths of the estimate, because of the wet weather and the impossibility of procuring manure, but the manager again estimates this year's output at 500 piculs.

"Turning now to the accounts, I will deal first with those of Djarangan.

"The profit for the year, as shown in the working account, is F 399,981, or nearly F. 16,000 less than that of last year, due to the lower prices realised for the rubber and coffee and the smaller output of the latter.

"I had hoped, when last addressing you, that the increased rubber output would compensate for the reduced coffee harvest and the lower prices prevailing for that commodity. Had the selling price for our rubber averaged something less than another penny per pound, this hope would have been realised, but unfortunately we have had to face a decline in the price of rubber as well.

"The balance sheet shows that the 110 new shares have been issued, thus increasing the paid up capital to F 560,000, and your directors have authorised the issue of the remaining 190 shares which will make the capital fully paid up.

"Capital expenditure on account of development and coffee clearings amounted to F 24,875.00 for work done on the new division of Loengoer Redjo, which, I may say, is well within the estimate.

"Other capital expenditure is fully explained in the report.

"Income tax for the year 1916 amounted to F 21,378.46 and a sufficient sum has been set aside to provide a reserve of F 22,000 for this tax over the year 1917.

"The profit disclosed by the Limburg working account is F 190,750 less than that of 1916, for the same reasons that I have just given you in connection with Djarangan.

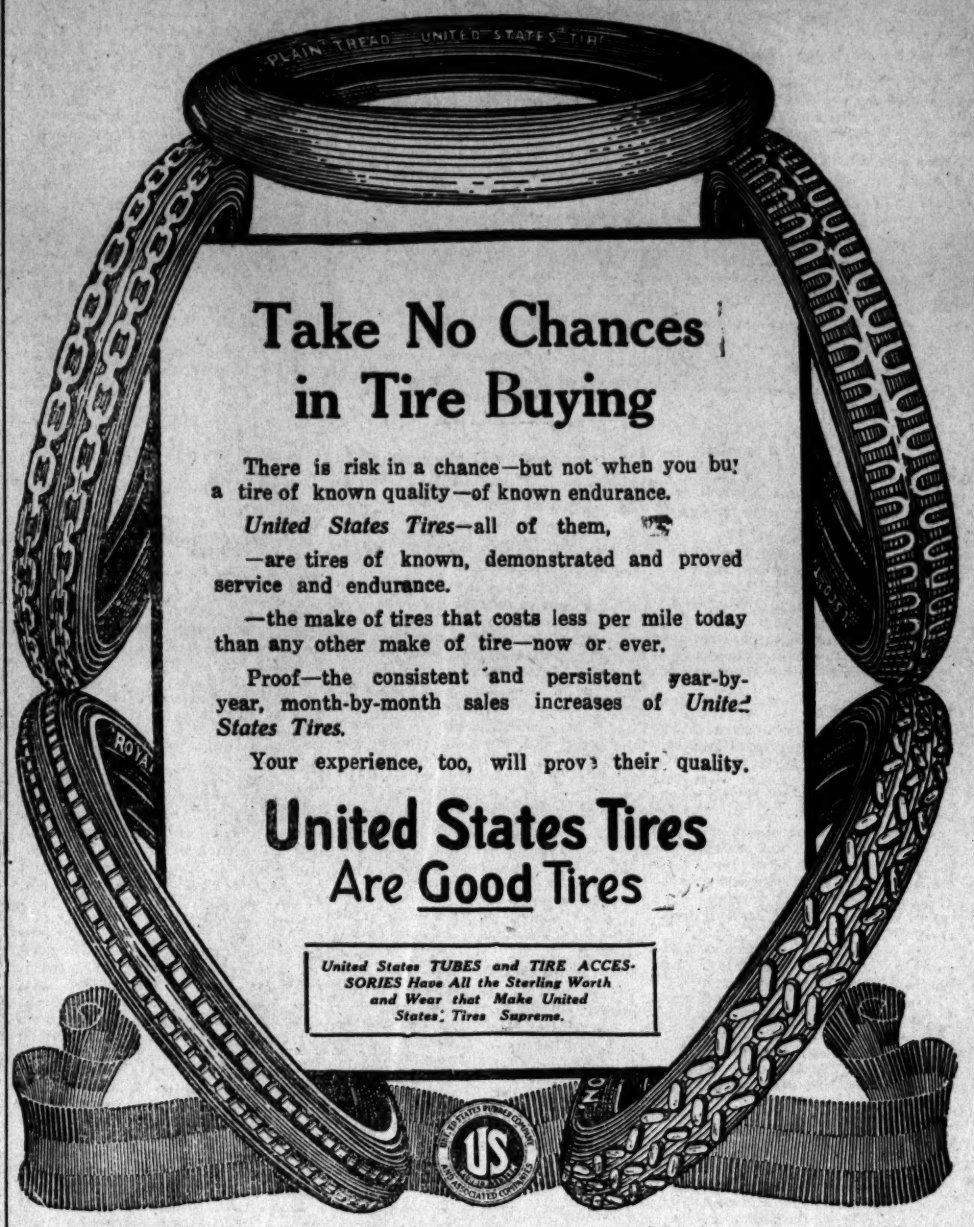
To make this point clearer, I may say that the combined 1916 coffee crop realised F 750,000, whereas that of 1917 fetched only F 229,000, or a decrease of F 521,000, to which must be added F 9,000 reduction on the cocoa.

"On the other hand the increased rubber output produced an increase of proceeds of F 180,000 and the hemp realised F 103,000 more than in 1916, leaving a net reduction of F 246,000.

"If the rubber had fetched the same price as it did for 1916 there would have been an increase in the profit instead of a reduction from that of 1916, despite the reduced proceeds from coffee.

"Extraordinary expenditure in con-

(Continued on Page 8)



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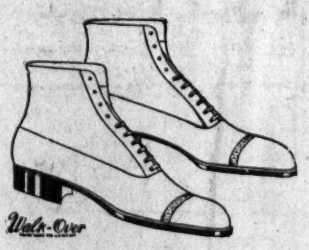

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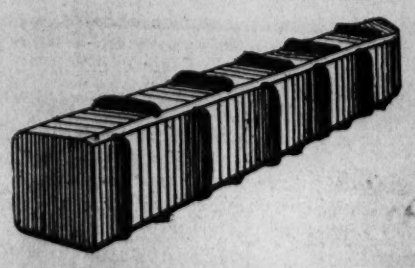

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GEN. WU'S MEN ENTER ABANDONED CHANGSHA

City Forsaken Even By Police When Northerners Come Near To Gates

China Press Correspondence

Changsha, March 26.—Since November 18, when Generals Wang and Fan fled with thousands of apparently well-trained Northern troops, Changsha has enjoyed a stretch of unusually quiet government. The population was led, till a week ago, to believe that the Southern armies would be victorious and this confidence made every one able to do his work with a sense of security. Yochow had surrendered and in spite of the destruction of the city, which was merely incidental to the departure of the Northern and the coming of the Southern soldiers, there was general satisfaction that the North had been obliged to relinquish its hold on Hunan.

The Turning Of The Tide

Suddenly word was received that the hitherto successful southern Generals from Hunan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi had been driven back, Yochow retaken by the Northern troops that a general rout had ensued. For the past six days, defeated and bedraggled looking soldiers have passed through Changsha on their journey southward, really driven back by a superior armed force.

There has never been any fear of serious danger from Hunan troops, but the returning Kwangsi troops started last night, March 25th, to take their fill of booty to make up for salary deficiencies.

So far as can be learned, no attempt was made to destroy life, although there have been a few casualties. A large number of prosperous shops in the southern section of Changsha were broken into and plundered, and the Hunan Government Bank was relieved of such small balance of depreciated paper notes as it still had on hand.

Anarchy Ascendant

General Tan Hao-ming, former Tuchun of Kwangsi, and recent Commanding General of the United Southern Armies, who has been acting as Governor in Hunan since the end of November last, fled as Hunan Governors have grown accustomed to fleeing early in the morning of March 25. He understands that the atmosphere of Hengchow, and perhaps even of Yungchow, in the far south of this province, will be more bracing as Spring and Northern troops draw near. Immediately after his departure, Police Commissioner Lin, a man of really unusual executive ability, took to flight. His revolutionary temperature was too high to withstand the chilling effect of northerly winds. With him, the whole police force disappeared, and at present writing, the capital city of Hunan has no government. The city magistrate is about to leave because he is too closely related by marriage to the feverish police commissioner.

Last November, when the northern officials fled, the city fathers chose three men to form a temporary government. These three, the presidents of the Provincial Assembly, the Educational Association and the Chamber of Commerce, carried on till a more settled government was created by the advent of General Tan. Just now these men find themselves unable to construct such a temporary government again, because there are no soldiers or police to rely upon for the maintenance of order, and because the approaching Northern generals do not know them and would be apt to handle them in a merciless way on the ground of assumption beyond their rights. So the city finds itself filled with temporary refuges for women and children and last night many thousands were sheltered in the various centers chosen by the recently formed local "Association for the Maintenance of Order."

These refugees are almost all in the various missionary compounds and in hospitals. The tension is very great because no one knows when further looting may begin and when rufflers may assume control in a city devoid of police and soldiers. Three fires last night destroyed two of the barracks that would have been available for the Northern troops on their arrival, and the effect of the fires in increasing anxiety was far greater than the mere loss of property. Law-abiding citizens will unquestionably be relieved when they see a strong military force here able to maintain control.

The British gunboat Woodlark, the American gunboat Monocacy and the Japanese gunboat Fushimi are in port and are making arrangements for the safety of women and children of the various nationalities concerned.

Order Restored In Changsha

Changsha, March 27.—Last night General Wu Pei-fu entered Changsha with his entire force (the Third Division at about 11 and the city immediately resumed a more natural appearance. Never was an arrival of military force planned and executed with more definite thought for psychic effect. About 3 p.m. the advanced guards entered the city and each successive group of guards followed their example in making their first utterance to the citizens one of reassurance. They said "Let no one be afraid. Tomorrow you will be doing business as usual. Our whole army division is just behind us. We will guard the city. No one shall suffer harm." Observations made throughout the first night of their stay seem to indicate that General Wu will be able to maintain order. Until the Commanding General of the expedition sent to the south, General Chang Ching-yao arrives, it will be difficult to predict whether the situation is entirely in hand or not.

Golf Competition

Following are the results of the driving, approaching and putting competitions held at Kiangwan Monday:

Driving Competition:

	yds.	ft.	in.
E. I. M. Barrett aggregate of 3 drives.	581.	0.	4
C. E. M. Thomson aggregate of 3 drives.	515.	2.	3
N. H. Bolton aggregate of 3 drives...	509.	1.	0

Longest drive:

E. I. M. Barrett....	212.	1.	2

Putting and Approaching:

C. M. Bain	8 tie.
F. C. Banham	8 tie.

Ladies Driving Competition:

Mrs. E. A. Measor aggregate of 3 drives.	399.	0.	10

Longest drive:

Mrs. H. H. Fowler...	154.	2.	8

Putting and Approaching:

Mrs. J. D. Gaines.....	10 tie.
Mrs. E. A. Measor	10 tie.

Various War Funds will benefit by some $300.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on April 2, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	12-14
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	12-14
Pomfret	„	none
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	12-14
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb	20-22
Geese	each	1.00-1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	each	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Geese	„	none
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb	none
Apple	„	10-18
Bananas	„	5-7
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	„	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-15
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
French Beans	„	12-15
Broad Beans	„	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-50
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per pic.	$3.00-3.40
Peas	„	8-10
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	none
Turnips	per bunch	2-3

Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.75
Flour Australian	„	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.95
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.10
Bran	„	$2.10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Molly King At The Apollo

"Most models are really models of everything that nice young girls should be," says Mollie King, the charming little Pathe star who will be seen at the Apollo Theater, commencing tomorrow, in "The On-The-Square Girl," her latest Pathe Gold Rooster Feature.

In "The On-The-Square Girl," Miss King plays the part of a Fifth Avenue cloak model in one of the most fashionable shops in New York. In studying this role, she made a careful investigation and her interpretation is a composite portrayal of the life of the majority of the girls she met.

"When you see these beautiful young girls showing off thousands and thousands of dollars worth of clothes by day and living under very different conditions at night, it is natural to suppose that their life should not have a good influence upon them.

"This I found to be not the case. Almost every girl I met lived either with her family, consisting of mother and father, sisters and brothers, or else was a dutiful little wife, perhaps with children. Few of them were affected by the wealth and gaiety that surrounded them. They worked hard during the day and then went home and promptly forgot all about it, in what was often a different world and one infinitely happier.

"Anne Blair, the girl I play in the picture, is thus drawn from life.

"I think that the story of Annie Blair as told in "The On-The-Square Girl," is one that will appeal to every motion picture theater goer. I am sure that it is the best photo-play in which I have yet appeared and I hope you will like it."

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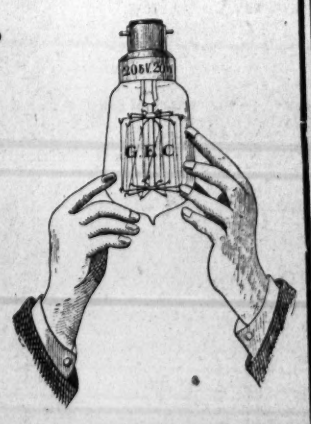

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 3, 1918

What The South-West Is Fighting For

By Hon. C. T. Wang, LL.D.

(Vice-President of China's First Parliament; written for The Chinese Students' Monthly.)

THE South-West is not fighting today against the North but fighting to make China a genuine republic. The South-West is fighting to defend democracy against militarism like what the Allies are doing in Europe, to enable national questions to be decided by the will of the people in accordance with law instead of by a few possessing military power, to let the Constitution and not the military order to be the supreme law of the country, to respect the legally constituted National Assembly and not the unauthorised conference of military governors as the legislative and ruling organ in the Republic of China.

Militarism in China was brought about and promoted by the one-time President of China, Yuan Shih-k'ai, who attempted to become emperor with the aid of the army at his disposal. To develop an army to be of selfish service, Yuan Shih-k'ai had allowed himself and his appointees, the military governors in the provinces, to recruit soldiers unlimited in number until 55 to 60 per cent of the national revenue had to be appropriated for the support of an army now proving to be the greatest evil to the country. Yuan Shih-k'ai would not have ventured to overthrow the Republic and crown himself emperor except for the existence of his military force. His crime, however, was small, when comparing with those which have been and are being committed by some of the military governors of the provinces. The original function of the military governors was to maintain order in their respective provinces. Later, they interferred in civil affairs and, taking advantage of the power of declaring martial law in troublesome districts, have much abused their power by declaring martial law at any and all small disturbances; as under the so-called martial law, the military governor would be the chief official in the district where war exists, thus he supersedes all civil authorities and is able to raise revenue and proclaim laws otherwise subject to enactment of the legislature, local or national.

The champions of democracy, mostly composed of the South-Western population of the country with the more enlightened of the North, have been opposed to the action of Yuan Shih-k'ai and his followers ever since their selfish aim and desire were known. In their first attempt to oppose Yuan in 1913, they were defeated not so much by the power of the militarists as by the indirect assistance from a certain foreign power, which provided the military party with loans. As a result of this, the National Assembly, the legal representative organ of the people, was forcibly dissolved by Yuan Shih-k'ai who ordered the arrest of several members and prevented further coming into quorum of the body.

The National Assembly has been a deadly enemy to the militarists, as its desire is that the army and navy should be under the civil authority and subject to its call for the preservation of peace and order; that all superfluous soldiers should be discharged; that all armed forces within the nation shall be nationalised and subject to the order of the Central Government, owing their allegiance to the nation and not to their respective commanders. At the present time, many Chinese soldiers know nothing of their duty towards their government and country but simply their blind obedience to those who are able to feed and clothe them. In the island of Hainan, south of Kwangtung Province, for instance, there are now 5,000 men still following Lung Chi-kwang, a former military governor who has already been appointed to a purely non-political office, that of the directorship of mining affairs of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, a post especially created to accommodate him when the Peking and the Canton governments were unable to dismiss his service because of his military following. The South-Western leaders have plainly seen the menace of the existence of an armed force which helps not but eats up the nation.

Therefore, when Yuan tried to increase his power by making himself an emperor and the military governors dukes and counts two years ago, the South-West, led by General Tsai Ao and General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, rose to oppose him and succeeded in compelling him to renounce the throne he had laid his hands on but not yet mounted.

The failure and fall of Yuan Shih-k'ai did not seem to discourage the militarists in China. When Tuan Chi-jui, the life-long lieutenant of Yuan, became Premier of China with the support of the military party, he insisted on following the illegal laws his late chief had promulgated, trying to ignore the Provisional Constitution by which the present Republic of China is governed. Public demand, nevertheless, has shown itself capable of receiving attention, and Tuan had to finaly agree with the succeeding President, Li Yuan-hung, in reconvening the National Assembly illegally dissolved by Yuan as the legislative organ of the government in China. As Tuan was opposed to the National Assembly, he did not try to work with it in the reconstruction of China. He created circumstances and seized opportunity to subordinate the National Assembly to the Cabinet and the military governors.

When Germany insisted on her submarine policy in violation of the international laws and in spite of world-wide protest, China firmly resolved to sever diplomatic relations with her. The National Assembly, by an almost three-fourths vote, sustained the action of the Cabinet and would have voted favorably for the declaration of war against the Central Powers, had the Northern military governors refrained from interfering with the legislative function of the government. But before formally bringing the resolution to the National Assembly to approve declaration of war against the Central Powers, Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, called for a conference at Peking of all the military governors to deliberate on military affairs ostensibly, but in reality to back him up so as to enable him to dictate to the National Assembly.

From the very beginning since the reconvening of the Assembly, the executive and the legislative organs of the government had been working on cross purposes. In order to present a united front to the Central Powers and give substantial assistance to the Allies, the National Assembly, by repeated actions to show its lack of confidence in Tuan, insisted that there should be a change of Cabinet. It was to overawe the Assembly that Tuan called together the military governors of the country to the capital. The unauthorised body of military governors went into session.

At first there was an appearance of keeping within bounds. Soon it was manifest both to them as well as to the public what the real motive was in calling them together. As was to be expected, the Assembly absolutely refused to be intimated or coerced. Thereupon a number of military governors presented a joint memorandum to the President demanding that the National Assembly be dissolved in violation of the existing constitution known as the Provisional Constitution on the ground that the Permanent Constitution which was almost ready for promulgation was in their judgment faulty on many points. Others of the military governors firmly refused to interfere with the legislative function of the Assembly, notably among them was General Li Shun, the present Military Governor of Kiangsu. At first the President, Li Yuan-hung, flatly declined to take such illegal and unconstitutional action. Later, however, through coercion and treachery, he yielded to the demand and issued the fatal mandate which reduced him from the great national hero to what a foreign Monthly dubed him as "The Idol with Clay Feet."

It is to be noted that the mandate was never countersigned by any responsible cabinet minister as is required by law. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, our gifted and learned diplomat and statesman, was then Acting Premier, as Tuan Chi-jui, ere the issue of this fatal mandate, had already been relieved of his duties as Premier. After careful study into the Constitution, he came to the conclusion that it did not confer power on the executive to dissolve the legislative body. He held on to his conclusion like a man. No persuasion, entreatment, threat or coercion would remove him from the path of honor and duty. He characteristically remarked that he would rather see his old bones go to the grave than violate the Constitution which, as he rightly maintains, forms the foundation of the Republic and the anchor of the people for protection against tyranny and military domination.

There were other military governors, however, who would not be at the beck and call of Tuan, and they are those in the South-West. When the Northern military governors finally succeeded in forcing the President to illegally dissolve the National Assembly and attempted to restore the Manchu Dynasty, the South-West rose to stand by the Provisional Constitution and the National Assembly. As it has gone into history, the attempt to put the little Manchu boy- on the throne has been frustrated, and efforts are now being made to have the National Assembly restored to its original power and position. The National Assembly is now holding extraordinary session in Canton when this is written, as those members who have refused to be dissolved have come to Canton at the invitation of the South-Western Provinces. The Peking government with an illegal cabinet has been holding on as the government of China, but actually it is only the representative organ of the Northern military governors. . . .

The South-West believes in the supremacy of the Constitution. A number of Northern military governors insist that the present Provisional Constitution and the proposed Permanent Constitution are unworkable and have brought immense misery to the people and that they be altered to suit the condition of China. The South-West does not admit that the Constitution, provisional or proposed permanent, is perfect but insists that same be amended according to law and not by rebellion of the military governors who have found it a hindrance to their lawlessness. No Constitution is or can be made perfect and all are therefore subject to amendment.

According to the demands of the South-West, the National Assembly and not the military governors should be consulted regarding public questions, the military governors must act according to the order of the Central Government whose policy is to be decided not by the executive alone but by the joint counsel of the executive and the legislative branches of the government. Until the Provisional Constitution is respected by all, it is not believed that the blessing of peace will be possible in China. Militarism cannot be tolerated in China as it cannot be tolerated in the world. The fight in China is only another phase and in a smaller degree of the life and death struggle on the battle fields of Europe, Asia and Africa and seven seas of the earth. It is to make, as President Wilson pithily puts it, the world safe for democracy.

Correspondence

Books And Magazines For Soldiers And Sailors

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—I shall be obliged if you will publish the attached copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Arthur G. Ferard the Hon. Secretary of the Post Office Relief Fund.

Only a small part of the reading matter sent here by Shanghai residents is forwarded to London for distribution. The major portion is sent to Bombay, Mesopotamia, Egypt, etc.

Yours faithfully,
T. HARBORNE
H.B.M. Postmaster.

Shanghai, April 2, 1918.

General Post Office
London, E. C., Feb. 11, 1918.

Dear Mr. Harborne.—I have just received your letters of the 4th and 20th December and the further consignment of books which you have been so kind as to procure from residents at Shanghai. Some of those books are being sent today to the Royal Flying Corps Care Committee, as Lady Henderson, the head of it, told me only a few days ago that she would be very glad of some books for officers at the front. A further lot will be sent to the Camp's Library and others to hospitals and canteens with which I am in touch.

You have got no idea how greatly the gift of books has been appreciated at the canteen in Regent's Park. Originally opened for the purposes of the Army Post Office by Mrs. Howie as a personal enterprise, it has become the resort not only of the enormous Army Post Office staff, but of a large Flying Corps Depot and Army Serivce Corps. There was no library until I sent them some of your books and Mrs. Howie only recently told me what a boon the gift had been. She has also had from me some of your playing cards.

It is very good of you to continue the good work in this respect initiated by your predecessor, and when conveying to the donors the sincere thanks of those who have benefited by the arrangement, perhaps you will say what a pleasure it has been to me to be chosen as the channel of distribution. Believe me, very truly yours,

(Sd.) ARTHUR G. FERARD,
Asst Secy to the Post Office and
Hon. Secy of P. O. Relief Fund.

Finance And Business In The United States

(Issued By The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Feb. 15.)

Business and finance in the United States continue to adjust themselves promptly to the exigencies of the great struggle in which America is engaged. Industries are running at higher speeds and their productivity is increasing. All the tremendous energy of the nation is being concentrated in the business of war.

The banking resources of the United States are greater than ever before in the history of the country. They are estimated by the Comptroller of the Currency at more than $37,500,000,000.

Reports from the principal commercial centers of the United States indicate general prosperity, despite the enforced shut-down of practically all industries for five days in January, and on three subsequent Mondays, owing to the interruptions of transportation, due to the unprecedented severity of the winter weather, and for the purpose of conserving coal.

Milder weather and improved transportation facilities have caused these measures to be discontinued, and business is rapidly recovering from the effects of its temporary suspension.

Restriction Of Exports And Imports

President Wilson has extended the existing licensing system to practically every commodity of export and import. This enables the Federal authorities absolutely to control America's foreign trade, which last year was valued at more than $9,000,000,000.

An explanatory statement in connection with the President's proclamation says that it "does not mean an embargo on exports or a prohibition of imports." One of the purposes of this act is to bring to the service of the Government additional ship tonnage for the transportation of men and supplies to Europe. Another is to reduce, so far as possible, the cargo space hitherto devoted to materials and manufactures not vital to the prosecution of the war. At the same time it is purposed to minister to the vital needs of the neutral countries which have become more or less dependent on the United States by reason of the war.

Of almost equal consideration with the foregoing is the apparent determination of the Government to discourage the manufacture of and trading in luxuries, and even in other things which occupy the zone between luxuries and necessities.

While the Government has not yet made any definite declaration of what it considers non-essentials, it has power to achieve its purposes by withholding licenses, at its discretion, for exports or imports.

War Finance Corporation

The extension of Government control over financial, industrial and commercial activities continues.

A bill has been introduced in Congress which virtually gives the Secretary of the Treasury absolute control over corporate financing. The measure provides for a corporate body, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, and four others appointed by him, for which $500,000,000 shall be set aside by the Government. Upon the basis of this capital the corporation is authorised to issue notes to the amount of $4,000,000,000 for the aid of individuals, associations, savings banks, commercial banks, trust companies or private bankers who are directly or indirectly engaged in war work. These notes are to be discountable by the Federal Reserve banks, which will issue their own notes to holders.

The War Finance Corporation is to license all applications for capital issues above $100,000, being assisted in determining the necessity therefor by community committees throughout the country which will work with the Federal Reserve Board and the Capital Issues Committee recently named. While the latter committee passes upon the merits of proposed financing voluntarily submitted to it, the decisions of the War Finance Corporation will be final.

Some Money Needs

The necessity of having some control over capital issues is apparent when the demands to be made upon the country's financial resources are understood. Before June 30, another war loan approximating $6,000,000,000 must be negotiated. About $3,000,000,000 more will be raised by taxation.

In the month of January new issues of securities announced by railroad and industrial corporations indicated a total of $164,674,300. Obligations maturing in the month of January approximated $69,059,275, according to a recent compilation. For February these maturing obligations approximate $97,153,198, not including American companies in Canada, Cuba and Mexico. Six new war firms, with an aggregate authorised capital of $11,000,000, were formed last month. These are merely indications of the vast amounts of capital that must be provided during this year. When it is remembered that in addition to prosecuting the war this country must arrange for the future, the magnitude of the problem confronting the Nation is apparent.

Preparing For The Loan

That the strain upon banks of the country at the time of the next Liberty Loan may not be excessive, the Secretary of the Treasury, has announced an offer of $500,000,000 four per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness. These will mature May 9, and are offered at par. Accompanying the announcement was a suggestion to the 25,000 banks and trust companies of the country that they set aside each week about one per cent of their gross resources for investment in these certificates. It is estimated that about $3,000,000,000 can be raised in this way before the next Liberty Loan. In other words, that Treasury certificates of indebtedness to that amount will be offered in payment for the new bonds. Considering that much of the huge income tax payment to be made soon will also be met by the return of Treasury Certificates of indebtedness to the Government it will be seen that much of the financial disturbance incident to floating a big loan or paying taxes of such magnitude will have been discounted by this plan.

The National Banks

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency to Congress on the condition of the National banks shows resources totalling $18,553,197,000, which exceeds by $2,009,698,000, the greatest resources ever before reported. They are $2,527,878,000, greater than the combined resources of all State banks doing a commercial business, and of all reporting private banks and trust companies on June 20, 1917, the latest date on which State bank returns are available. According to this report the banking power of the United States, represented by capital, surplus, profits, circulation and deposits of National banks and other reporting banks and trust companies, including also the paid-in capital and deposits of the twelve Federal Reserve banks, is now estimated at $37,529,000,000, an increase of $14,348,000,000 since 1912. In 1890 the banking power of the world was estimated at only $15,558,000,000.

Foreign Exchange Rules

By an executive order of the President all dealers in foreign exchange are now required to register with the Federal Reserve Bank of their district and to obtain a certificate entitling them to continue business. Instructions for the guidance of foreign exchange dealers have been issued. The order and the instructions will enable the Government to keep such record of these transactions as will prevent the use of the banking facilities and markets of the United States for the benefit of its enemies. The regulations as to reporting transactions that may involve the payment of funds or delivery of securities to, or the transfer of securities or stocks for, enemies are explicit. Foreign correspondents or foreign persons carrying accounts with dealers in exchange are required to furnish declarations upon forms provided for this purpose by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Federal Reserve Board.

Not only must this declaration be obtained from foreign correspondents but also the foreign exchange dealer must obtain from his customers information necessary to enable him to list all his customers' transactions in a proper way when reporting to the Federal Reserve Board. Each customer must certify that each of his transactions is in no way intended for the benefit of enemies. Brokers dealing in stocks for foreign account are subject to the same rules regarding registration and reporting.

Gold And Silver

A preliminary estimate of the 1917 production of gold and silver in the United States, including Alaska, Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, gives a total of 4,085,589 fine ounces of gold, valued at $84,456,600, and 74,244,500 fine ounces of silver, valued at $61,140,300. This indicates a reduction of $8,133,700 in the value of the gold produced as compared with 1916 and a reduction of 170,302 fine ounces of silver. Arizona was the only State to show an increase in gold, the output in 1917 being valued at $5,538,800 and that in 1916 at $4,092,800.

Imports Of Hides And Skins

Imports of hides from South America have more than doubled during the last five years, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The greater part of this increase has come during the last year. In the five-year period imports from Latin-American countries of both dry and green calf skins doubled and green cattle hides more than trebled. There was an increase of 50% in dry cattle hides and 30% in goat skins. The imports of cattle hides into the United States during the last three years have been largely from seven Latin-American countries. For 1917 the figures in pounds are: Argentina, 118,987,435; Brazil, 49,918,402; Uruguay, 39,138,800; Mexico, 34,137,722; Cuba, 13,487,275; Colombia, 15,340,041; Venezuela 8,053,116.

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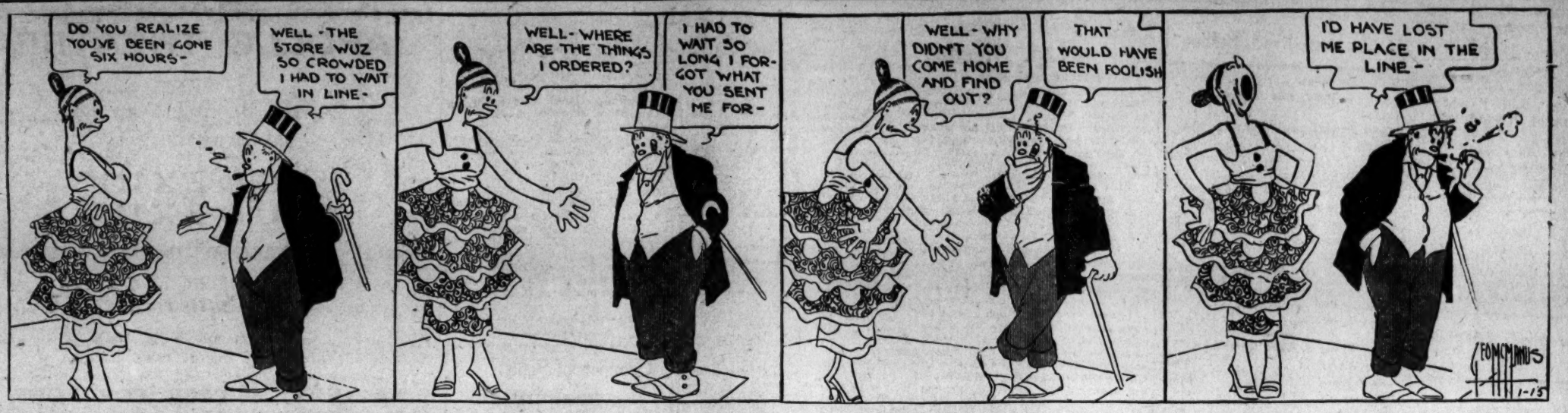
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


DO YOU REALIZE YOUVE BEEN GONE SIX HOURS-
WELL-THE STORE WUZ SO CROWDED I HAD TO WAIT IN LINE-
WELL-WHERE ARE THE THINGS I ORDERED?
I HAD TO WAIT SO LONG I FORGOT WHAT YOU SENT ME FOR-
WELL-WHY DIDNT YOU COME HOME AND FIND OUT?
THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN FOOLISH
I'D HAVE LOST ME PLACE IN THE LINE-
GEO MCMANUS
1-15

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

The Mystery Of The Fourth Dimension — By Garrett P. Serviss

"Will you please tell me as much as possible about the 'fourth dimension,' and why it is sometimes used in company with the 'sixth sense?'
"C. S."

Perhaps it takes a "sixth sense" to understand a 'fourth dimension." I can assure you, however, that the mathematical basis on which the suggestion of a fourth dimension stands is not "mere moonshine," as many persons seem to think. So far from that it has been of great practical use by enabling mathematicians to reach results otherwise unattainable.

In the minds of some persons the idea of the fourth dimension is associated with "ghosts," and I will try to tell you why.

But first, we must understand what is ordinarily meant by the word dimension. The dimensions of a thing are what determine its shape and size. A point, as mathematically conceived, has no dimensions, for it does not extend in any direction. It possesses no size. It has location but not magnitude. Here, at the very start, we find mathematics leading our minds beyond the realm of experience. Physically a point is nothing at all, but conceptually it is something of the highest importance.

If you try to represent a point to your mind's eye (not the so-called point of a needle, but an independent, mathematical point), there arises, in spite of your knowledge that a point in a material sense, is nothing, an image of an infinitely minute, something, which, as you continue to think about it, assumes a spherical shape, a sphere immeasurably small.

Now, imagine a series of points lying in a row, and you perceive that they suggest a line. A mathematical line has no breadth, because it is made up of points having no size, but which, since they have position, may be placed in line. A little thought will show you that the line is, in itself, as materially non-existent as a point, but it involves the idea of length, and that is something of which we have experimental knowledge. Thus, the line furnishes us our first "dimension," which is called "length," and we know by experience, that every material thing has length.

Now, if you move a line sideways, or if you place an infinite number of parallel lines side by side, you get a plane, which has another dimension that experience tells us all bodies possess, vix., breadth. A plane, with no thickness whatever, possesses the two dimensions of length and breadth. There remains one more step to take, which is to lift the plane up, keeping it always parallel to its original position, or else to superpose one above another as infinite number of parallel planes. In this way you will introduce a third dimension, thickness, and thus at last you get a body complete in all its dimensions; in other words a solid body.

Every material body must have these three dimensions, and it can—at least so our experience, based on the operations of our physical senses, tells us—have no more than three dimensions. We live in a three-dimensional world. This world of the senses is represented mathematically by the axioms and deductions of Euclid's geometry.

Now, notwithstanding the doubts and inquiries of a few philosophers and mathematicians, it was less than a hundred years ago that Euclid's geometry, which had stood with the solidity of a pyramid for more than 2,000 years, began to be shaken to its foundations, not by forces that could destroy it, but by forces capable of building up rivals to it, and of ousting it from the exclusive possession of the field that it had held.

There came between 1830 and 1860 three wonderful mathematicians—Lobatchewsky, a Russian, who had a face like Napoleon's; Bolyai, a Hungarian, who, when a sub-lieutenant in the army, accepted the simultaneously challenges of thirteen brother officers, on condition that he should be allowed to play his violin between each successive duel, and won every fight, and Riemann, a German, who had the fine pointed nose of a critical thinker—and these three men, all working in ignorance of what the others were doing, proved to a world of 1,500 million people, of whom only one in one hundred million paid any attention, that Euclid's time-honored geometry was but one particular case of a three-fold mathematical whole, or one face of a kind of three-faced Janus, and that each and every one of these three kinds or forms of geometry was, apparently, equally sound.

Thus, what is called "non-Euclidian geometry" was born, and the thought of a fourth dimension is a child of non-Euclidian geometry, but only one among a possibly illimitable family of similar children, whose playground is "n-dimensional space."

This brings us to the specific question that I set out to answer, i. e., why some people associate the fourth dimension with ghosts.

Recall how a solid body is built up on three axes, or along three dimensions, and then see if you can get a clear idea of another dimension that a body could have in addition to length, breadth, and thickness. Don't mislead yourself by deceptive interpretations of those three terms. By careful thinking you can satisfy yourself that they cover all the possible fundamental directions in which a solid can extend in order to fill the space that it occupies.

Now, to follow the method used by the anonymous writer of that fascinating speculation, "Flatland," published twenty-seven years ago, imagine that, instead of living in a three-dimensional world, you lived in a two-dimensional one, where nothing, including yourself, had any other dimension than length and breadth—that would be "flatland."

Then ask yourself whether, living in such a world and having no notion, from any kind of experience, of a third dimension, which we call thickness, you could form any clear conception of what such a third dimension meant. Up and down could have no meaning for you. Very well, now imagine a being from the three-dimensional world, enclosing your two-dimensional one, to suddenly enter your world by passing up or down through it.

Your experience would not enable you to account for the appearance of the intruder, except upon the theory of a miracle or a ghost, for he would seem to you to have come from nowhere, or to have sprung out of nothing, and, moreover, his real shape would be modified by the limitations of your perception.

Such, then, is the manner in which alleged supernatural phenomena have been speculatively connected with the mathematical conception of a fourth dimension of space.

All Over The World

Good English is not by any means to be found exclusively in books. Sometimes it appears even on letterheads, as for example in the letterhead of the Public School Protective League, a California organisation. When we learn that the object of this organisation is "to protect the public school from medical and ecclesiastical exploitation" we can see a world of meaning in the brief platform as contained in these words: "A free child in a free school. It is the school that is public, not the child. The function of the public school is to educate, not to medicate."

There is a good story about Dr. Butler and a modern slang expression which, quite unaware of its meaning, he served back on its user in an altogether startling fashion. It was at a meeting addressed by a member of the University Mission in London. Dr. Butler was in the chair, and he dozed off not long after the address had begun, but not before he had heard the speaker say that the men who at athletics could be described as "regular rotters," were often quite successful at mission work. At the close of the address, waked by the cheering, Dr. Butler proceeded to thank the speaker and described him, "to use his own homely phrase," as "regular rotter" in the subject on which he had been addressing them, an opinion with which he said he felt sure the whole audience would concur. The story goes no further.

You could not live in Avignon and not be an enthusiast in old and rare things. It is a characteristic of the Avignon citizens which has shown itself lately in the joy of the whole town at the recovery of an old key. It is the key of the lock belonging to the Chateau de Grignan, and was up to 1900, one of the best pieces of the Avignon Museum. But in that year the Mayor, a very wrong-headed fellow, in the estimation of Avignon, agreed to lend the lock and key to the Paris Exhibition, and the key disappeared. Seventeen years later a connoisseur in old iron work recognised it in a photograph appearing in the catalogue of a private collection. So Avignon has recovered its key and is jubilant, though it had to give 500 francs to get back its own property.

Bishop Frank M. Bristol, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is lecturing in the United States South. As Dr. Frank Bristol he was, years ago, a very popular preacher in the Middle West. For a number of years he has been an exceedingly popular preacher in Washington, D. C., some recent Presidents having been regular attendants of his church. He is probably one of the most fluent speakers in the country today. He is, indeed, said to be the most rapid talker the American pulpit has ever known. Twenty years ago few stenographers could keep up with him. It is a strange circumstance that he is perhaps most popular as a speaker in a section of the country where the average person does not utter many more words to the minute than the average "long-hand" writer is capable of taking down.

Lord Jellicoe doubtless spoke feelingly when he told Ealing schoolboys that the tradition of "deeds, not words in the navy, sometimes put a sailor at a disadvantage with people trained to argument and speech. The navy knew what it was doing, knew what it wanted, but being the silent service, it found it hard to express itself effectively, both at Whitehall and in the country generally. "Because the navy is silent as to its work you must not assume that it is not working and fighting daily." There is a good deal of irresponsible criticism going on—"gassing" best expresses it, since it is mostly misinformed and ignorant—but with the great mass of the British people, who are content to do and suffer in silence, the British navy may feel quite certain that it has no need to vindicate itself. "Deeds, not words," is the motto of the best element everywhere.

The proposal for a national railway passenger ticket, good at any time and anywhere until its mileage is exhausted, a proposal, by the way, that has been rejected on first sight by every privately employed railway official to whom it has ever been submitted, comes forward with new force and vigor, now that the railroads have passed under government control. Why is not a universal railway ticket feasible, as feasible, say, as a universal treasury bill or federal reserve bank note? Why should not one in future, buy mileage at a post office, as one now buys postage or thrift stamps? There is no good reason why it should not be possible for one to carry about with him mileage tickets in denominations corresponding to currency denominations, and as freely convertible into transportation as is money into commodities. And why should not the Government establish a national rate of fare, do all the ticket selling, and close all the railway ticket offices, thus effecting an immense saving in railway operation?

Apparently there is no finality to the enthusiasm for conscripting everything and sundry for war purposes. That all is grist that comes to the war service mill is shown by the fact that certain geologists have now been conscripted for labor at the front. They put in twenty-four hours a day working on the geology of the fighting regions. They determine, not the age of rock nor the specific nature of alluvial deposits and the like, but the best spots for dug-outs, wells and mines. If they are not exactly winning the war, they are credited with having won notable phases of it. For instance, the success of the British at Messines Ridge is claimed to have been due to the geologist who planned the location of the mines, amidst hidden quicksands, thus effectually preventing counter-mining by the enemy.

Why wrote "Cinderella"? That's a question which cannot be answered, for the good reason that nobody knows. Charles Perrault is credited by some people with having invented Cinderella, but he only learned the story from his little boy, who learned it from his nurse, and that is all one knows. Cinderella is as old as the lullaby, and the lullaby is as old as the cradle. She belongs as much to one country as to another. Cinderella is the Cendrillon of the French hearth, the Papelluga or Cinderwench of little Serb children, the Ventafochs or Firelighter of the Catalans, the Cenerentola of the Italians, the Aschenbrodel of the Germans. It is much the same with the other nursery tales, such as "Little Red Riding Hood," and "Puss in Boots." Nobody ever did write them, they were passed along as old tales from one generation to another and then they were put down on paper. Charles Perrault called his collection simply "Histoires ou Contes du Temps Passes" adding for frontispiece the legend "Contes de Ma Mere l'Oye," Tales of My Mother the Goose.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 2, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 15.50
Langkats Tls. 16.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.50
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 141.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 142.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 104.50

Unofficial

Langkats Tls. 16.00
Telephones Tls. 79.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 45.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.50
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.75 April
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.60 XD.

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 2, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kungyik April Tls. 16.50 cash
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 141.00 cash

Unofficial

S.M. 7% Deb. 1918 Tls. 105.00 cash

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 2, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 105⅛=Tls.	94.56
@ 72.8=Mex.	$129.89
Mex. Dollars Market rate:	72.5125
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	272
Bar Silver	280
Copper Cash per tael	1812
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/4d.=Tls.	4.62
exch. @ 72.8=Mex.	$6.34
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	45⅛d.
Bank Rate ot Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	$103
Consols £	—

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T.	4/4
London Demand	4/4⅛
India T.T.	301
Paris T.T.	592
Paris Demand	593
New York T.T.	103
New York Demand	103⅛
Hongkong T.T.	70⅛
Japan T.T.	50
Batavia T.T.	227½

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/s. Cdts.	4/6d.
London 4 m/s. Docy	4/6⅛d.
London 6 m/s. Cdts.	4/6⅛d.
London 6 m/s. Docy.	4/6⅛d.
Paris 4 m/s.	620
New York L. C. 4 m/s.	107

Customs House Exchange Rates For March

Hk. Tls. 4.25 @ 4/2⅛			£1
„ 1 @ 575½	=	Francs	6.41
„ 0.89 @ 100⅛		Gold	$1
„ 1 @ 51⅛		Yen	2.17
„ 1 @ 15		Rupees	3.53
„ 1 @ —		Roubles	—
„ 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of March, 1918, and for 3 months ended March 31, 1918, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:—

	March, 1918. Mex. $	March, 1917. Mex. $
Gross Receipts.	136,701.22	130,277.86
Loss by currency depreciation	30,914.09	29,833.37
Effective Receipts	105,787.13	100,444.49
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.95	24.28
Car Miles run.	335,448	339,741
Passengers Carried	6,210,609	5,893,199
	3 Months ended March 31, 1918. Mex. $	3 Months ended March 31, 1917. Mex. $
Gross Receipts.	400,440.02	387,157.75
Loss by currency depreciation	86,489.75	87,270.86
Effective Receipts	313,950.27	299,886.89
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22.88	23.88
Car Miles run.	975,355	975,975
Passengers Carried	18,118,624	17,383,857

Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd. Meeting

(Continued from Page 4)

nection with the flood amounted to F 8,069 and has been debited to working account.

"The only item in the balance sheet calling for any comment, I think is the expenditure under the heading of Roads, Bridges and Reservoirs, amounting to F 25,444.07.

"This expenditure, Gentlemen, I have already referred to and explained how it became necessary as result of the flood. What I wish now to convey to you is that it was not brought about as a result of the damage caused by the flood, as was the F. 8,069 charged to working account, but was made necessary because the Government decided not to rebuild the dams which gave way and caused the flood. In other words, had the Government decided to remove the dams we should have been compelled to make provision to handle the surplus water held back by them, to prevent being flooded out, and your directors, therefore have decided that they were justified in differentiating between the cost of making good the damage caused by the flood, which is charged in working account, and the cost of building larger floodgates, dams and bridges as a precaution against future floods, which forms a charge against capital.

"The sum spent on new buildings is again large and full particulars are given in the report. The only item calling for special mention is the manager's new house, on which there was spent F. 23,000, and the only comment that I think it is necessary to make is to repeat what I told you last year, namely, that the old house, then in its 55th year, was rendered quite uninhabitable by the earthquake of September, 1916, thus necessitating the erection of a new one.

"Income tax for the years 1915 and 1916 amounted to F. 86,343 and provision has been made for that of 1917 in the sum of F. 60,000.

"Speaking generally, weather conditions may be said to have been favorable. The unprecedented rainfall on Limburg was good for the growth and development of the cultures, while the comparatively dry spell from May to August was just what was required for the current year's coffee crop, but on the other hand the very wet weather increased the cost of upkeep and the frequent morning rains interfered seriously with tapping.

"Health conditions were good but on Limburg it was necessary to increase wages to ensure a sufficient supply of labor, owing to the competition from the tapioca establishments in the neighborhood.

"Your directors again desire to record their appreciation of the services rendered by the managers and their staffs and especially on Limburg Estate, where much extra work was thrown upon them as a result of the flood.

"With reference to the Shanghai Company, I should like to draw your attention again to the question of exchange and to compare the income received from the Dutch companies with that of previous years.

"For the year under review, the income received from Java amounted to only F. 137,500 less than that for 1916, but when converted into local currency it was less by Tls. 186,000 In other words, while the gold income fell off less than 10% the silver income was reduced nearly 25%.

"It is almost unnecessary for me to add that, if exchange remains at its present level and the prices for our produce do not recover sufficient to compensate for its rise, the silver return to shareholders must necessarily be smaller.

"I am not disposed to express publicly, an opinion on subjects about which you are as well informed as I am, and one of these is rubber, but since my return to Shanghai, it seems to me that I have noted here a degree of pessimism in regard to the future of that commodity which I failed to notice elsewhere.

"It cannot be denied that the present condition of the market and the facilities for getting the produce to the market are anything but favorable. Moreover, the immediate future does not seem to hold out any prospect of improvement, but it appears to me that the more distant future is not so dark as some would have us believe, and in this connection I should like to read you a few excerpts from the last address to the shareholders of the President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, as an indication of the work being done by manufacturers to find new uses for articles made of rubber, and the view he takes of the future, as follows:

"'A year ago we had an Aeronautical Department, the only one in the United States in the Rubber business. It had been doing a little. We had made a few spherical, sporting balloons, and were experimenting along other lines, but were simply feeling our way. When our Government got into the War, it had to have immediately dirigible balloons and ours was the only factory in the United States ready at the instant to do some work. We took an order, at the Government's insistence, for 12 of those bags. We felt that it was a patriotic duty to do it and to do it quickly. We have built a steel hangar and hydrogas plant, and within 7 weeks from the time we got word from the Government it was complete and ready to operate, and the Government, anxious to have us do our utmost, is offering us now more business than we can handle.'

"Again he says:

"'Some five years ago one of our men with an idea came all the way to Akron from Boston, to insist that the Government should put rubber on its artillery wheels. It impressed us sufficiently so that we permitted him to go to Washington to see if he could interest the Government. We made samples of tires for artillery wheels, which were tried out and gave every satisfaction, but back came the word that much to their regret, there was no money available in the department for orders. The other day we were called down to Washington to be informed that the Government had taken out that old set of artillery wheels for a test over the roads of Maryland and Virginia, with the brakes half locked practically all the time and completely locked part of the time, which had been a complete success and that, in future, all equipment of the United States Government would be with rubber tires.'

"And he concludes his remarks, as follows:

"'If there is one business that has failed in this country in support of the war, it has been the railways. They have all but broken down, their service is inadequate and is getting worse every day, so far as its physical side goes. These conditions are being met by more effective management, and the Government has centralised in one board the control of the railways and is now taking over their operation east of the Mississippi under one direct head. When this is done we shall have the most effective administration possible, but even so and carried to its maximum, it will still fail to handle the entire transportation needs of this country. Now, what can co-ordinate with the railways in a helpful way? Nothing to so high a degree as the automobile service. The commercial car, yet in its infancy, is going to be called upon to do a service far greater proportionately than the railways are now doing. To begin with, if you gather from its initial place all the freight that must be transported and handled by the automobile, you will find that its tonnage will even now approximate that of all the railways of the country. It must first be carried to the railway stations and freight houses by automobile. It must be delivered from railway stations the same way. And there are actually millions of opportunities for automobiles to handle immense freight tonnage without contact with the railways in any way, direct from producer to consumer. It is an astonishing fact that a great many automobiles now being sold are being delivered from factories, hundreds of miles away, directly to the purchaser without contacting with a railway. In the transition that I see taking place, many of the touring cars will have their bodies replaced with commercial bodies. Old cars will go through that transformation. The percentage of commercial cars is going to increase tremendously, both old and new, and the service they are going to perform in my judgment is beyond the vision of any man in this room.

'We have endeavored here to pioneer the way, so to speak, or rather to demonstrate some things that were not known in the way of possibilities of motor truck service on public highways. We have been operating a service between Akron and Boston with three and five-ton trucks on regular schedule, making a round trip in a week, demonstrating that we can beat the express service, both in cost and time. That is just the beginning of a development that I believe is coming to fulfilment in this country as we complete our program of hard highways and broaden out in this use of the motor truck. In my judgment, the development after the war is going to be tremendous along the line of the commercial car, and I am losing no sleep as to the number of tires that are going to be consumed between now and the close of the war, or thereafter.'

"Gentlemen, that concludes my remarks. I must apologise for having taken up so much of your time and I hope I have made the position and condition of the Company's affairs clear to you. If not, and if you have any questions which you wish to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability."

No questions were put and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1.—That the directors' report and statement of accounts as presented be passed. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. W. S. Jackson.

2.—That a final dividend of Taels 0.40 per share be declared. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

3.—That Messrs. H. H. Girardet and Edward I. Ezra be re-elected directors of the company. Proposed by Mr. J. H. Osborne and seconded by Mr. B. A. Clarke.

4.—That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year. Proposed by Mr. W. F. Inglis, and seconded by Mr. J. Steinberg.

The attending shareholders passed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for his interesting speech.

It was announced that dividend warrants would be posted last evening.

Commercial Bank Issues Statement

The fifth half-yearly balance sheet of The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, which is now being distributed among the shareholders, shows a net profit of $26,424.57, and, adding the $26,396.60 for the first six months, it brings the profits for the year 1917 to $52,821.17.

The assets of the bank showed a cash balance of December 31 of $1,092,032.56 and in loans and overdrafts the sum of $1,255,360.90 had so far been paid out. On the other hand, the liabilities show a total in deposit accounts of $2,067,768.24.

Amusements

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

PRESENT
ON
Wednesday and Thursday, April 3rd and 4th
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
THE LAST THREE EPISODES
OF THE
Greatest Mystery Serial Ever Filmed
"THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE"

Showing on Friday, 5th
"THE AMERICAN BEAUTY"
Special Paramount Feature
IN FIVE PARTS

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

Tonight Tonight
Special Program
"Her Husband"
Vitagraph's 2 Reel Exclusive Comedy-Drama

"BILLY'S BURGLAR"
Sensational 2 parts Comedy

"TWO OLD TARS"
"BOGUS BOOKING AGENT"
"AUTUMN LOVE"
Screaming Keystone and Ham and Bud Comedies

"PANTHEA"
The Greatest Masterpiece in 7 Acts of its kind the World will perhaps ever see, with the famous NORMA TALMADGE, exclusive to this theater will be again exhibited by SPECIAL REQUEST commencing Thursday, 4th April.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

PRESENTS
On April 3rd and 4th
PAULINE FREDERICK
IN
A THRILLING PICTURIZATION
OF
"The Woman In the Case"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Saturday, 6th April, 1918
Fourth Historical Concert
by
MIROVITCH PIASTRO

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Prices: $3, $2 and $1.
Direction A. Strok

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for Tonight, April 3rd
FINAL CHAPTERS OF
"JUDEX!!!"
"JUDEX!!!"
Chapter 11.—"THE WATER SPRITE" Chapter 12.—"LOVE FORGIVES"
PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
ANNALS OF THE WAR
Three great topical news pictures
"A QUIET SUPPER FOR FOUR"
"SUZANNE IN THE BATH"
A couple of real good "Apollo" Comics
Time and Prices as usual.

Thursday next, April 4th
MOLLY KING in "THE ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL"
A wonderful story of New York's fast set and the girl who was on the square.

"THE ELDORADO"
3 JUKONG ROAD
"Grand-Masquerade Ball"
APRIL 6TH, 1918
Handsome Prize for Best Costume!
also
One Prize for Best Dancing Couple.
Commencing 10 p.m.
TICKETS ON SALE NOW!
$2.00 each

APOLLO THEATRE—APRIL 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

MOLLY KING
in
THE ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL
A Beautiful Star in a Great Photo Play
This is the Star's greatest triumph. It's wonderful settings, magnificent gown displays and perfect acting render this film one of the finest ever shown in Shanghai.
This is a Pathe Gold Rooster Film and an "Apollo Success"

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoeu	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD,
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia. Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „	36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „	23,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Rangoon
Calcutta	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Changchun	Lyons	Shanghai
Dalny	Manila	Seattle
Hankow	Mukden	Singapore
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$	300,000.00
Reserve .....$	10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917)	$2,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hankow	San Pedro de	Yokohama
Hongkong	Macoris	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	80,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up) .	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3528 General Office.

中華匯業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
P. D. HAR, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Russia via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	21.00	17.00	..	18.00	..	20.30
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan ports	Shidzuoka m.	10.00	10.30	..	..	..	9.30
Peking and Tsin (Every day)	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Ptsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	21.00	13.30	..	..	..	21.00
Ningpo		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Swatow	Tamsui	21.00	17.00	..		..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Katori maru						
Swatow and Hongkong .. .		.	17.00	.	.	..	..
Friday, April. 5.							
Antung	Wenchow	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Kobe maru	14.30	..	..	..	..	14.00
Hongkong and Canton . ..	Calcutta maru	14 30	..	..	..	..	14.00
H'kong, S., Ports, S., Atraits, Ceylon India & Post Said	de	14 30	..		..	..	14.30
Japan Ports	Omi maru	18.00	.	..		..	17.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'anada							
U.S A. & E'ope via Canada		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, April. 6.							
Manila direct	Venezuela	15.00	..		.	..	14.30
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, April 8.							
Russia via Siberia..	†Via Pukow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	20.30
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..

† This office with remain open until 6 p.m. on the 16th, inst in connections with this mail.
* Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 3 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. previous day, money orders 3 p.m. previous day.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 9.00 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. previous day, money orders 3 p.m. previous day.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru from Japan:—Mesdames S. Mitaku, Y. Miya and E. R. Hill, Messrs. M. Miya, K. Morichita, C. Omori, C. T. Collyet, C. Ariga, B. Sakagawa, C. R. Hill, J. Yamashita, Y. Ikuta and M. Hino.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hinton, and 2 child, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Rebelick, Mr. and Mrs. Toussaint, Messrs. Chine, R. P. Dowie, F. Emondson, M. Binet, P. Dubied and M. Monburon.

Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin:—Mesrs. L. Goner, F. M. Strong, Prinn, F. N. Steal, D. C. Dick and Shao, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb and 2children, Mises Mofin and Naftoly and Mrs. Clork.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru for Japan:—Mrs. C. Briggs, Messrs. J. M. Pavitt, M. Mazza, C. Tsuchiya, S. Nagamochi, S. Amada, Yanshin, Wang, K. Munekata, Remedios, H. H. Arnhold, Y. Shinden, S. Saito, M. Yano, M. Moriguchi, S. Kishida, Herbert Spear, Chang and Chow.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Chunking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The K.M.A. s.s. Taiko Maru left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday. .....
The K.M.A. s.s. Kalafuto Maru left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday. .....
The K.M.A. s.s. Asaka Maru left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday..
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday and is expected to arrive at todayabove 7 a.m.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday and is expected to arrive today at about 7 a.m.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Calcutta Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and is expected to arrive tomorrow at about 8 a.m.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up)..... Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve..... „ 12,550,000.
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.
S. TAKEDA, Manager

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout china.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MOTOR TIRES
British Made
'ALL SIZES
Best Quality
Lowest Prices
No. 1 FOOCHOW ROAD

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 11	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 18	"	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co.
" 21	"	Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 27	"	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
May 4	..	Takowa & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 19	..	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 3	..	Kobe	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 4	"	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 6	"	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 9	"	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 11	"	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 13	"	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 16	"	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 20	"	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
May 4	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

		Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
		London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	6	Singapore	Calcutta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr	3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
	3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
	4	..	Hongkong	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	4	D.L	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B.&S.
"	4	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.
	5	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B.&S.
	5	3.00	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B.&S.
"	7	D.L	Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B.&S.
"	9	D.L	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.&S.
	15		Foochow, Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
	22	..	Hongkong & Manila	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	26		Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr	3	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.&S.
	4	7.00*	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
"	5	"	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.K.
"	7		Tsingtao, Tientsin & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr	3	M.N	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	3	M.N	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.
"	3	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	4	M.N	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.
"	6	M.N.	Wuhu, Kiukiang & Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B.&S.
"	5	D.L.	Wuhu	Singan	Br.	B.&S.
"	5	M.N	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
"	5	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	6	M.N	do	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.
"	9	M.N	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
"	10	M.N	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.

*A.M. M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 2	Ningpo	Kargteen	2012	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
" 2	Chefoo	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
" 2	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
" 2	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	3869	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
" 2		Chuyo maru	451	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	
" 2	Japan	Dainichizen maru	225	Jap.	Suzuki	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 2	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 2	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 2	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	1315	Br.	B.&S.
" 2	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 2	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co
" 2	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 2	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 2	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 2	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	2300	Br.	B.&S.
" 2	Ningpo	Kiangteen	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, April 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, April 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 4, at about 12 o'clock midnigt. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Meathrel, will leave on Friday, April 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Findelson, will leave on Friday, April 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, April 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, April 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 3, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Friday, April 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Sunday, April 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 26, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 3, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 4, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 6 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Friday, April 5, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, May 4. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
- Inaba Maru .....Mar. 3

For Liverpool
- Kawachi Maru .....Feb. 17

For San Francisco
- Ecuador .....Mar. 7
- Korea Maru .....Mar. 12
- Siberia Maru .....Mar. 26
- Colombia .....Mar. 30

For Tacoma
- Justin .....Mar. 10

For Seattle
- Fushimi Maru .....Mar. 17
- Africa Maru .....Mar. 25
- Kashima Maru .....Mar. 31

For Vancouver
- Harold Dollar .....Feb. 25
- Key West .....Feb. 21

For Marseilles, etc.
- Altantique .....Mar. 26

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Sujyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 10th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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"SUNSHINE BELT"
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By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. VENEZUELA	Apl. 27	S.S. VENEZUELA	Apl. 6
		S.S. ECUADOR	May 4

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Apl. 23	S.S. COLUSA	Apl. 8
S.S. COLUSA	June 12	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone General 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
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Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, May 3, May 4

For Hongkong
"CHICAGO MARU"..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 22, Apr. 4
For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Apr. 6, Apr. 7
For Foochow and Keelung
"KOHOKU MARU"....(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

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OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
The Empress Steamers
On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
ON OR ABOUT

For Vancouver via Nagasaki and Yokohama		For Manila and Hongkong	
Empress of Asia	April 13	Empress of Russia	April 27
Empress of Russia	May 11	Empress of Japan†	May 14
Empress of Japan	May 25	Empress of Asia	May 24
Empress of Asia	June 8	Empress of Russia	June 21

† The Empress of Japan proceeds direct to Hongkong, omitting Manila.
Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.
For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 12, 1918
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918
KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, May 27, 1918
SIBERIA MARU .... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, June 11, 1918
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.
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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
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WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
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VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVIII	..	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b:	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
P&OBI	..	Cruise	Villalobos	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	——	
KIATANO MARU	16,000	——	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	May 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui,	April 9
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	April 13
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	April 16
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 20

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	April 11
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	April 4

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Yamasaki,	April 3

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inadzu,	May 3

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	——	April 4
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	——	April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	April 17
AKI MARU	12,500	——	May 22
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	June 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Finest Climate and Best Holiday Resorts in the Far East.

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura.—Seaside hotel at the Hoshigaura (Star Beach) Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing, and boating facilities. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and carriage road and electric tramway.

Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.—Coolest and healthiest place in the Far East, close to the famous landlocked harbor, and surrounded with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives, historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles from Ogondai (Golden Beach) Holiday Resort.

Yamato Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S.M.R. station. Only hotel for visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.

Yamato Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.

Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.

Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kongosan Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivalling Switzerland in scenery.

All on Foreign lines under direct management of the S.M.R. Co.

For terms and literature, apply to the manager severally, or to the Superintendent, Hotel Section,

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2506.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

PRECAUTIONS FOR FOREIGNERS.

When it becomes necessary to take the following precautions the public will be notified:

Those whose work brings them in close contact with large numbers of Chinese should wear masks, especially indoors.

Chinese servants should be kept at home as far as possible. When it becomes necessary for them to go to market, etc. they should be provided with masks, which they should wear properly fixed from the time of going out until return. During necessary visits to relatives etc. the same precaution should be taken.

A sample mask may be obtained now on application to the Health Officer which can be copied quite easily at home. The long ends of the mask should be cut into three tails, one of which is tied behind the neck passing below the ear, the other above the ear, and the middle tail above the head to keep it from slipping down. The same side of the mask should always be worn against the face. The mask should be tied to lie snugly against the face so that the air breathed has to pass through the cotton wool pad. Sometimes it is necessary to plug the angles at the sides of the nose with wool.

The protection conferred by the use of the mask may be considered absolute.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

17382

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2507.

(Translation)

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

1. Infection is got by proximity to a coughing case.
2. To avoid infection wear a cloth or mask snugly covering the mouth and nose when near a coughing case. Masks are obtainable from the Health Offices.
3. But do not go near sick persons if possible.
4. Report all cases to the Health Offices where you will receive help and be told what to do.
5. Sick persons should be isolated.
6. Those who have been in contact with sick persons should be kept apart from other people for 7 days. After that time there is no danger of the disease developing.
7. The disease begins with a headache, then fever comes and a cough with spitting of blood. Death invariably ensues, usually within two days. Medicinal treatment is useless.
8. Danger comes from the living cases not the dead.
9. When a case appears in a household keep everyone away from the sick person. But if the person attending on the sick person wears a mask carefully there is little danger. After use the mask may be burnt or boiled.
10. Do not leave home; it is not the house which is infected. Do not move about or travel by boat or train as this may carry plague to other places. Do not receive travellers until they have lived apart for seven days.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

17382

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2511.

(Translation)

The Council is prepared to receive applications from English-speaking foreign-educated Chinese doctors for public health work in connection with the Municipal Health Office.

Applications should state age, qualifications, and experience, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of certificates to Dr. A. Stanley, Health Officer, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 29, 1918.

17360

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?

If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.

I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2510.

7% LOAN 1918

UNDER the authority of Resolution VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 27, 1918, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1918.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on December 31, 1928.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 148 Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 29, 1918.

17359

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16944

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin-Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

WANTED

A Compradore ready to start business in April, for an Import and Export firm. Must furnish security. Apply "Merchants."

A.4.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers for the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 6 a.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

The tender conveying passengers for S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Costom's jetty at 3.30 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

1.—Fine weather in our regions. Cyclonic circulation on the Pechihli Bay. At the rear of the depression developing in the North the barometers have rapidly risen in Chihli. Night presures in Central China.

2.—Very fine weather. Rapid circulation from the Northern quarters in the higher atmosphere.

Wednesday, April 3, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	764.16	766.16
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.09	30.16
Variation for mm 24h	−2.07	−0.87
Variation for mm 12h	†0.09	†0.57
Wind—Direction	SSW	N
Wind—Kilom per hour	14	16
Wind—Miles	8.7	9.9
Temperature—Cen ...	7°0	11°8
Temperature—Fah ...	44.6	53.2
Humidty co	96	73
Nebulosity 5-10	0	2
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16066

5% Italian Consolidated Loan 1918

Non-convertible till 1931

Price of issue: Lires 86.50

Subscriptions are received by THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK up to the 25th of May, 1918.

17224

DRAFT DODGERS SENTENCED

Camp Funston, Kan., February 20.—George Yeager of Troy, Kan., convicted here recently by court-martial on charges of evading the draft, was sentenced to twenty years in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth today, who is 23 years old, refused to serve, denounced the Government, and boasted that he was a member of the I. W. W. Gordon Spradlin of Montrose County, Col., also was sentenced to twenty years for evading the draft.

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manag- of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Lankat:

"The output of crude oil for the week ended March 31, was 388 tons, and the total for the month of March was 1,695 tons net."

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2085	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	633	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2830	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1748	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	936
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	318	dep. Tsianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	600	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	631	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1022
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2338	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	d. Lincheng a.	510	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1039	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1126	1858	a. Tsochuang d.	648	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1953

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

3⁰⁰ — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

TEMPORARY TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM MARCH 22nd, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.23	1.08
WUSIH dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.23	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R. Second day P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R. Second day T.P.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.00
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yeikah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	...
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	...
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant C[illegible]

Business and Official Notices

S.S. "Nippon"

The S.S. "Nippon" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Thursday, April 4th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Charterers.

17398

S.S. "Melville Dollar"

The S.S. "Melville Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Friday, April 5th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

17399

Commercical Pacific Cable Co.

NOTICE

Telegrams in transit through the United States to Central and South America must be fully addressed. Telegrams with code or abbreviated addresses will be stopped by the U.S. Censorship.

SUPERINTENDENT.

April 3rd, 1918.

17397

Think Beyond Your Job

"There is not a man in power at the Bethlehem Steel Works today," says President Charles M. Schwab, "who did not begin at the bottom and work his way up."

Charles E. Lehr was one of the many thousands of employes. He *out-thought his job*. He enrolled for an I.C.S. Course and studied in spare time. Today he is Chief Engineer of Construction of the largest munitions manufacturing plant in the world.

With the skillful assistance of the I.C.S. you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures definite, progressive advancement in salary and position.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

—Salesmanship	—ENGINEERING
—Advertising	—Civil "
—Cotton Goods Mfg.	—Mining "
—Shoe Drafting	—Electrical "
—Agriculture	—Chemical "
—Architecture	—Mechanical "
—Navigation	—Telegraph "
—Drafting	—Marine "
—Surveying	—Steam "
—Accounting	—Gas Engines "
—Stenography	—Automobile "
—Good English	—Concrete "

Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS offer 282 Courses of Thorough Practical Salary-Raising Training

Ask us to send you our new illustrated catalog No. D-15. Or, tear out this notice and write your name and address on the margin. Also let us know the training that interests you. You will promptly receive catalog and full information.

Write address HERE

Office No. 15
China Agency I.C.S.
11c NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI

TREES FOR SALE

IMPORTED shade trees—large leaf—grows rapidly—original stock imported from U.S.A.

1,000, cuttings .....$0.10 each
1,000, 1 year old.....$0.30 ,,
500, 2 years old.....$0.60 ,,
200, 3 years old.....$1.00 ,,

Must be planted within a few days. Apply at 15 Nanking Road.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Acting on medical authority the full Train Service will be resumed on and from the 3rd instant.

By order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

17383

MADAME CECILE
Ladies' Dressmaker

Grand Hotel Kalee, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

17041

New Store!!!
JEWELLERY,
GOLD AND SILVER WARE,
CURIOS, Etc.
No. 2B Broadway
(Astor House Building)
The China Jewellery Co.

17157

CAST IRON
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
ANY QUANTITY
Apply to
Sole Selling Agents
THE ITALIAN TRADING CO.,
4B Peking Road
Tel. C. 2737

17356

SPECIALIST
(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical disease.
Man and Woman's disease.
(studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)

17332

Eden Hospital
Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

JUST ARRIVED
Findon Haddocks
$1.00 per lb.
Schaefer Beer
LIGHT AND DARK
The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.
Try it once and you will buy it always!
Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway. Tel. N. 639.

BILL SMITH says:
"Elephant Head"
THREE STAR BRANDY
IS
A COGNAC
OF
DISTINCTION
ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 278.

Prevention of Plague (064/4)

TRAIN SERVICE.

The public is hereby notified that:

1. Arrangement has been made with the Shanghai-Nanking Line to resume from the 30th instant the booking of through passengers both to and from stations on their line under the following conditions:

Passengers to stations on the Shanghai-Nanking Line on arrival at Pukow and until departure of the Shanghai-Nanking Line train from Nanking and passengers from stations on the Shanghai-Nanking Line on arrival at Nanking and until departure of the Tientsin-Pukow Line train from Pukow, are to wear efficient masks, failing which they are liable to be detained in quarantine either at Pukow or Nanking.

Masks will be on sale on train to passengers.

2. Booking of tickets from the Pukow station northward will be resumed on the same date under the following restrictions:

(a) Only first class tickets will be booked,

(b) Intending passengers must submit themselves to an examination by the Railway's doctor at the station and tickets will only be issued to those certified by him to be free from plague.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 28th March, 1918.

17393

When you think of China's Richest Province, Think of Szechuen, and you will also think of WIDLER & CO., Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing

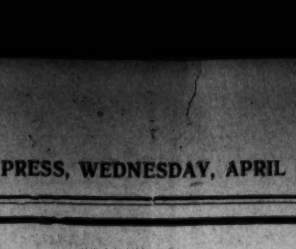
HILL'S SUMMER BAZAAR, 119 Szechuen Rd.
NOW OPEN

As this Bazaar is being held prior to our CLOSING UP BUSINESS the price of every article is simply slaughtered regardless of present conditions, and it will pay you not only to replenish immediate needs, but to lay in a reserve of Outfitting and Household goods, as most articles will probably be soon unprocurable at any price.

BAZAAR OPEN 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

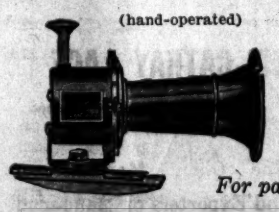
ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of
CLUFF'S
"Blue Ribbon" Fruits
GRIFFITHS' STORES
Phone West 641 — 143 Bubbling Well Rd — Phone West 800



ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES
FROM $10.U.S.C. UPWARDS
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stewart WARNING SIGNAL
(hand-operated)



is the superior of any hand-operated horn made, no matter what the price may be. It always makes them PAY ATTENTION!

For particulars, apply to
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

THE BANK OF CHOSEN
Capital Yen 20,000,000.00
SHANGHAI BRANCH
7 NANKING ROAD
(formerly occupied by the Mercantile Bank of India)
The above branch will be opened for the transaction of business on
April 10th, 1918
M. HASHIMOTO,
Manager.

17397

Madame G. Manikus
FRENCH MILLINER
AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKER
22A North Szechuen Road.
New Shapes in Hats at the Right Price
17412

If you need fashionable clothes go to
Henry the Tailor

New fashion sheets just arrived, showing the latest American styles for Men. See them and place your orders. Expert workmanship guaranteed. Henry "the Shanghai American Tailor" received his training from an Expert American cutter.

Whom the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who was employed in his shop for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

J-14 Seward Road, Near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, SHANGHAI

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. N. 1946.
To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two Bachelors, or small family.

TO LET, 2 nicely furnished rooms with bathrooms, including breakfast, or whole flat. Apply 89A, Broadway, between 4 to 6 p.m.

17395 A.11.

TO LET, comfortable furnished small attic room, with or without board, moderate terms, 12A Quinsan Gardens.

17408 A.5.

TO LET, for 6 months, from 15 inst., furnished flat. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.

17410

TO LET, Western district, two nice furnished rooms with board. American family. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.

17381 A.4.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Chinese typist by American School of Correspondence, 34 Nanking Road.

17411 A.3.

WANTED, nurse governess for two girls, aged 10 and 14, one with knowledge of French preferred. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.

17384

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, a small furnished house or two or three furnished rooms with board, in an Allied family. American family preferred. Address with full particulars to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.

17402 A.4.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Tonnage for Marseilles

"NICHIYO MARU"

Sailing about the middle of April direct for Marseilles.

"KIRISHIMASAN MARU"

Sailing about the end of April direct for Marseilles.

For particulars, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Export Department.
Telephone, North 167.

17392

LOST

Notice is hereby given to the public that the undersigned has lost a pass book in favor of Hu Ching Kee (何晉記) with Yung Yue Zung Kee Native Bank, which is new declared null and void.

Yung Yue Zung Native Bank.
Shanghai, 30th March, 1918.

17374

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

SITUATIONS WANTED

NEUTRAL seeks position as overseer of buildings, good experience in concrete work. A1 references. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.

17403 A.5.

FOREIGNER, neutral, seeks position as godown keeper. Guarantee given. A1 references. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

17403 A.5.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 20 Robinson Road. A residence of eight excellent rooms with attic, garage and outhouses, building thoroughly renovated. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

17407

TO LET, one foreign house, rent $25.00 (cheap), with small garden, garage, electric and gas fittings can be taken over, etc. Apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

17386 A.3.

MOKANSHAN: To let, two furnished houses for the season. For particulars apply by mail to the undersigned, J. M. Blain, Hangchow.

17387 A.4.

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN desires room and board, in American or English family preferably, in French town or near by. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.

17394 A.5.

ROOM WANTED in quiet, allied or neutral family. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

17370 A.3.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One Newman and Guardia Trellis camera with accessories, almost new, only reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.

17409 A.4.

WANTED a piano, must be in good order. Preferable Rozenkrantz. Apply in writing to No. 24 Muirhead Road.

17400 A.9.

FOR SALE, A Moutrie piano, in perfect condition, as good as new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.

17405 A.9.

FOR SALE: One Indian motorcycle, twin cylinder, 7 h.p. Single speed, Bosch Magneto, in good running order. Price $260. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.

17379 A.4.

FOR SALE: 12 h.p. Remington heavy duty kerosene marine engine. Complete with reverse gear and all fittings. In A1 condition. Apply C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Baron Gros.

17385 A.6.

FOR SALE: Colt 32 automatic pistol, 8 shots, pocket size, this gun is new. Apply C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Baron Gros.

17385 A.6.

WANTED, a good home for two fine Tom cats, good ratters. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.

17388 A.3.

FOR SALE: Practically new piano with good tone (make Kahl, Hamburg). On view between 3-5 p.m. Apply 30-B Nanzing Road (terrace).

17391

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8